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Ninth Series, Vol. VI No.49

Friday, May 25, 1990
Jyaistha 4, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 41 to 50)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, May 25, 1990/Jyaistha 4, 1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at two minutes past Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I make a request to the entire House? A serious matter has arisen. An interview given by the Governor of Kashmir to a weekly *the Current* has appeared today where he calls the entire Muslim population of Kashmir as militants and says, "I want to eliminate them first":

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: At the moment, please allow the 'Question Hour to continue.'

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): We are going to discuss Kashmir today. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not asking for suspension of Question Hour. All I am requesting is that this discussion on Kashmir should continue first after the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Export of Wheat Bran

*986. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have devised a special procedure for export of wheat bran;

(b) if so, whether Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has been invested with more powers in this regard; and

(c) the guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Wheat bran appears in List 2 Part B Schedule I of the Import and Export Policy Volume-II as an item export of which is subject to annual ceiling. The procedure for release of the ceiling of this item is deter-

mined annually.

In 1989-90, 10,000 tonnes was the ceiling for wheat bran placed at the disposal of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for which reasons a "special procedure" in terms of Para 12(3) of the previous Import and Export Policy Volume-II was prescribed. Guidelines in brief, in this regard, are given in enclosed Annexure.

The ceiling and the procedure for wheat bran export for 1990-91 are yet to be notified.

ANNEXURE

"Special" Procedure for Export of Wheat Bran in 1989-90 (Orders issued by CCI&E on 31.1.90 VALID UPTO 31.3.90)

It has been decided to devise a special procedure for export of Wheat Bran in terms of para 12(3) of Section I of said policy book:—

(i) The ceiling for export of Wheat Bran will be placed at the disposal of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi (APEDA).

(ii) The exporters are required to register their contracts backed by 100% Irrevocable Letter of Credit with APEDA.

(iii) Exporters will submit a Bank Guarantee equivalent to one per cent of the FOB value as per Irrevocable Letter of Credit to APEDA, in favour of the Government, by bond as prescribed in Section VI of the Export Policy 1988-89 (Vol. II)

(iv) APEDA will not allocate more than 10% of the total available ceiling to any individual exporter.

(v) On fulfilment of said conditions, the APEDA will issue ceiling slips to the exporters, on first-come-first-served basis, indicating full particulars such as the name of the exporter, number and date of Order and Irrevocable Letter of Credit, quantity allowed, FOB value and the destination.

(vi) APEDA shall send the release advice along with the Bank Guarantee to the concerned Port Licensing Authority, who on receipt of the same from APEDA shall ensure that an Export Licence with validity period upto 31st March, 1990 is issued within 48 hours.

(vii) Entire export will be made within the validity period of the export licence failing which the Bank Guarantee will be forfeited by the Government.

(viii) No registration of contracts will be made after 31st March, 1990, nor any exports will be allowed by APEDA even if the quantity of the ceiling remains unutilised.

As soon as the ceiling is exhausted, APEDA will report the facts to the Ministry of Commerce, EP (Agri-II) Section.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I have seen the reply given by the hon. Minister. The information is already there in the press report. The same thing has been repeated, with a little more addition.

It is seen that the ceiling fixed initially is 10,000 tonnes. I just wish to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scientific basis for fixing this 10,000 tonnes because the quantum of production of wheat in this country as also bran is substantial. I wish to know whether it is based on an intention to earn foreign exchange and also to provide getting better price for the wheat growers or it is based on the availability of quantities?

SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN: This g of 10,000 matric tonnes if fixed with oncurrence of the Ministry of Agricul- Department of Food, Ministry of Food essing Industry.

When we export any commodity, our thrust is, we should be able to earn as foreign exchange as possible.

In this case also, we will take care of it.

SHRI K.S. RAO: You did not make it whether the total quantity available for rt is taken into consideration or not. I vanted a clarification.

My second question is, in regard to rice on many an occasion, in Andhra esh shortage is felt by the mills which roducing oil from the rice bran. The rt potential for rice bran cake and oil is very much. Earlier, the Association of Millers and also Producers of the paddy made a representation to this Govern- asking them to allow to import rice bran some countries like Indonesia, Bangla- and all that where it is available at a very cheap rate and they also said, as from the statement, that foreign ex- ge that could be earned by value in the try is substantial, and it is in the interest nation also apart from the rice mills. If lesire of the hon. Minister in fixing up 0 tonnes is for earning foreign ex- ge, the foreign exchange could be d in a substantial manner by allowing ce millers to import rice bran and export d cake. Why the Government has not a decision for this allowing of the rt of rice?

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: The Member has repeated his question. availability of wheat bran and things like s decided by the Agriculture Ministry. nly place their demands with them and eir concurrence.

About rice bran, it is no possible for me e an off-hand reply. The question re- to wheat bran. However, I would like to inform the hon. Member that rice bran import is banned in this country.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I know the question relates to the Ministry of Commerce. However, I would like to point out that wheat bran, if properly processed by the food processing units in India, can increase our food production. May I know from the hon. Minister whether suitable instructions will be given to the Department of Food Processing to see the possibility of processing of wheat bran instead of exporting it as a raw material and thereafter getting it imported as a processed food?

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: The wheat bran is used for two purposes: One is for cattle food and the other is for food. We have not examined this possibility in India. We will consider this proposal raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: The quota for export of wheat bran last year was fixed at 10,000 tonnes. I would like to know whether this target is achieved or not. If not, why not?

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: In 1989-90, the following two parties were given licence but no import took place:—

1. Asha Pure Minachema (P) Ltd, Bombay.

2. REPL Engineering (P) Ltd, Bombay.

The export could not be effected in 1989-90. Party No. 1 has not taken the export licence and Party No. 2 has sought extension for the validity of the export licence.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Rice bran is required to run small industries in this country. I would like to know from the Government through you whether there is any proposal to utilise the unexported rice bran in India in the small scale industries sector?

[English]

SHRI ARUNGIL SREEDHARAN: I have [illegible] to the previous question [illegible] the country. [illegible]

[illegible] Agricultural Commodities in Exports

SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: [illegible] Minister is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and product development as well as ma promotion, maintaining quality control provision of institutional support thro Statutory Boards/Authorities, Export Pro tion Councils and Quality Control Agenc

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: I Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stat that export target of Rs. 36,000 crores h been fixed by the Government for the ye 1990-91. I would like to know from the ho Minister the target fixed for the year 1989-9 and whether this target is higher or lower i comparison to last year's target? Also whic are the goods that contributed to the ex ports?

[English]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: The total exports in 1989-90 were estimated at Rs. [illegible] 382 crores against Rs. 20,302 crores in 1988-89. Our growth rate is 36.5% is rupee terms and 15.7% US dollar terms. There are lot of statistics here and I can keep reading them out. It will take some time. The volume growth of India's export is estimated at 12 per cent. Seven per cent is the volume growth per annum for the Seventh Plan. In regard to the total export picture for the year 1990-91 where we have fixed a target of Rs.[illegible] crores, agriculture and marine products accounts for nearly 15.88 per cent which is roughly Rs. 5,610 crores.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the export of marine products is one of the major sources by which we can get foreign exchange. The hon. Minister Shri Arun Nehru knows very well that there are two major problems facing the marine products. One is, the foreign trawlers are catching our fishes to such an extent that we cannot even get five per cent of the fishes. So, what steps will be taken by the Government to see that our trollers are [illegible] Secondly, some of our exporters are not conscious about the quality. As a result of this, some of our export items of [illegible] sent abroad have been sent [illegible] It is a very serious matter. I would like

ow whether the government will look ese two items—firstly, foreign trollers ing fishes and secondly, about the y of fishes that is being exported.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: The hon. ber has made some very valid points ave had some problems of other trollers ng into our water. Bit the problem is not y serious one. There has been very percentage of it. In fact, we have scated quite a few trollers in the last few . But we do not really have a shortage r trollers going in our areas. In fact, as know, for marine products, the basic t is of Shrimps. Now we are getting ps from inland farming also which is a ish water farming as far as Shrimps are erned. Now about the exports, as you see, if you take the figures of overall e exports, they have not been very in the last year. We have not had the of growth which wanted to have. For we have been holding a lot of meetings. biggest markets today are Japan and S. With USA, we have had some prob- of quality. we are impressing upon our rters that they must maintain quality ol at all levels. Now in marine products, y control is a problem which is not only l by us, but it is faced by most of the tries also. And if you have a problem two to three per cent, it is tolerable. If it up beyond five per cent, then it be- s a very serious problem. Now certain ures have been taken and a few manu- rers who are not adhering to the quality dule, have been asked to do so.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, may est the Minister to explain or to apprise House whether this export target as- nent is of about Rs. 36,000 crores? would be the export component of lture including spices and plantations? is the first part. Secondly, the recent ping changes in the alignment of forces East European countries and also in other countries have been taken into nt while proving the potentiality of t in those countries and also while the targets.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, I would like to give the hon. Member figures for the last three years as far as agricultural products are concerned. When we are talking of products, we are also taling of the plantation and marine products and the whole thing. In 1988-89, our total export was of Rs. 3,556 crores. Last year, we have exported for about Rs. 4,434 crores. In the current year, our export is 5,610 crores. I can give you the statistics, if you want to have, for each individual products, products also, like spices, cashew, tobacco, cereals, oil-cakes and the whole lot. At the moment, if you talk in terms of percentage, out of 36 thousand crores, the total agricultural products export will comprise about 15.88 per cent of the total export. As far as the changes in East Europe are concerned, I do not think, it fundamentally affects our exports. We do not anticipate any problem. Whatever Budget we have fixed, we have taken into account Eastern Europe. There are a few countries which want to trade with us in hard currencies. We have said that if they want to pay in hard currencies, we are willing to do so from tomorrow. So, we do not anticipate any great problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Garlic is being grown in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for the last four years. The cost of production including the price of seed of garlic comes to about Rs. 5,000 per bigha, but when farmer goes to the market to sell his produce, he gets Rs. 190 to Rs. 400-500 per quintal and thus he has been incurring a huge loss. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether the Government of India is thinking in terms of exporting garlic also alongwith other agricultural commodities? If not, the Government may inform the House the amount of loss being incurred by the farmers and how the Government proposes to meet out this loss?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, I cannot answer for the Ministry of Agriculture.

Basically, these problems are looked after them. If they can give us some other areas, then we can... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAND LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers are suffering a loss of Rs. 3000 to 4000 per bigha in selling garlic I would like to know whether the Government will export garlic?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, I did not call you, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KISHAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is an agricultural country and all agricultural commodities are being produced here. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister of Commerce the names of the commodities which are being imported in to our country and the measures being taken by the Government to prevent the imports?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, none of the items which are being exported are being imported. Imports are being done only when you have a shortage. Things like Palm Oil, if you have a small shortage, then it is being imported. Four or five years ago, we used to import nearly three quarter of a million tonne of palm oil. Today, we are not even importing hundred tonnes. Our imports of foodgrains are very very small. But that is only when you have a marginal shortage. Otherwise, we are exporting the surplus, when we have. I would like to clarify that for all agricultural commodities, it is the Ministry of Agriculture which indicates the surplus; then we export. So, unless surplus comes from them, it is very difficult to make predictions.

DR. ASIM BALA: It is very good that the agricultural products form 15 to 16 per cent of the total exports. Here, I want to know from the Minister as to what is the total percentage of export from annual sources.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, there are five hundred different items. We will have to calculate the percentage of each individual items. (*Interruptions*)

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, I want the Minister to communicate this percentage of exports from animal sources, to me.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: We will do it.

SHRI S.B. THORAT: Sir, I will limit myself only to the Part C of the Main Answer. It is stated in the answer that, "the basic strategy for promoting exports of agricultural items will be to generate export surpluses.." Cotton and cotton yarn are items which will generate export surplus. The Government of Maharashtra has requested to export cotton. The Central Government has stopped the export of cotton and cotton yarn. Will the Government re-think and allow the Maharashtra Government to export cotton and cotton yarn?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, this is a matter for the Textiles Ministry.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Sir, as you know, prawns and shrimps have become a major source of foreign exchange, so far as India is concerned, by exporting them. But Japan has totally banned the import of prawns and shrimps from India because the quality was bad during the last two years.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Galadhari Brothers have also got a hand in spoiling the Indian market.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, I am afraid, the hon. Member's information is totally incorrect. Japan has not banned the import. In fact, Japan happens to be our biggest market. We are selling marine products worth nearly Rs. 300-400 crore.

As far as Galadhari Brothers are concerned, I do not know what they have to do with shrimps export. There may be hundreds of parties exporting shrimps from India. But we are not aware of any complaint.

SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: My hon. friend mentioned about poaching in the Arabian Sea waters. It is also my information that foreign countries are definitely poaching in the Arabian Sea with Purseine boats, which have spohisticted equipment, including refrigeration facilities, which are staying in our waters for two months at a time.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister, if we do not have such sophisticated equipment, whether we can ask other countries to teach our staff to man those boats to enable us to ensure better share of the trade, particularly for tuna fish.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, we have no intention of getting sophisticated equipment for poaching from somebody else. As far as our waters are concerned, if the hon. Member has any information about any particular type of ships which are poaching, we can look into it. We have received no such complaint. We have had some trawlers coming in. Some trawlers had also been confiscated. Beyond that, there is not much poaching.

As far as tuna fishing is concerned, we have taken up the deep-sea fishing.g We want to encourage tuna fishing but we are not aware of refrigerated ships coming into our waters.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: As has been stated by the Hon. Minister, the Government of India will export goods worth Rs. 36,000 crores to other countries. We receive many complaints that the goods we are sending are not of that specification which was approached. NAFED was set up to export agricultural produce to foreign countries. I want to know whether the Government will export commodities through this agency by banning all the private parties so that no complaint may come from foreign countries and only approved goods are exported? On one hand private parties are not sending the goods in time and on the other fruits and vegetables perish in the way. It also spoils our reputation in the world market. I would like to know whether the Government will export such produce through the organisation such as NAFED?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, when we are dealing with fresh vegetables and agricultural products, certain amount of wastage quality complaints do come in. They come in both from the Government sources and also the private sources. But I do not think we can take a decision that we will give the whole thing to the Government source so that there will not be any problem. The fact is, we have to improve upon our pre-shipment inspections. We have to impress upon people that if they got their goods rejected they will not get export orders again.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: It seems marine products from a substantial part of our exports and Government of India wants more exports to save our economy. May I ask the hon. Minister what steps he is taking in specific fields just like in the marine products? Apart from prawns, there are other types of fish. And they have been wasted as they are not processed. Apart from this, there are other marine products also which can be processed and exported. I would like to know as to whether or not the Commerce Ministry has any proposal just to help the trawler owners who are becoming bankrupt. Other than prawns, there are other types of fish which should be processed and plans should be made to export them also. Secondly, I would like to ask about Orissa iron-ore mines which were getting good foreign markets. But these iron-ore mines are being closed down because now, the export has been brought down. Shall I bring this fact to the notice of the Commerce Minister and ask him as to what steps are they proposing regarding the present mining operation of

Orissa to at least, provide employment to the laborers there?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Fishery and iron-ore are very diverse fields. But I do not mind answering them. Firstly, I would like to mention that as far as the total world market for marine products is concerned, it is of the order of 50 billion dollars and out of 50 billion dollars, 40 billion dollars constitute fish products. We are encouraging to export other types of fish also to foreign markets in Europe and America. We are exporting a lot of things like cuttle fish and other varieties. In Orissa, we have made massive investments and we want to make further investment for shrimp farms and brackish shrimp farm. We are speaking to the Chief Minister in this regard. So far as iron-ore in Orissa is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that we are thinking of deepening Paradip Port also so that additional quantities can be exported. Iron-ore exports has not come down in Orissa. We want to conserve some of the iron-ore in Orissa for our own production. But there is no question of iron-ore exports coming down and there is also no question of unemployment being generated in Orissa.

[*Translation*]

Tourism Places in Maharashtra

*988. SHRI HARI BHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourist places of National and International importance in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the steps taken for the development of these places during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details of proposals for further development of these places under consideration of Government?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) To identify and develop to of National and International im primarily the responsibility of Governments. However, the Cen ment of Tourism extends finar tance for strengthening of tourism ture based on the specific pro ceived from the State Governn merit, availability of funds and int ity.

(b) The following projects/sch sanctioned by the Central Dep Tourism during the Seventh Five Y

1. Floodlighting of Maqbara, Aurangа
2. Provision of toilet a water facilities at A phanta and Ellora.
3. Cottages at Ganpa
4. Beach Resort at V
5. Yatri Niwas at She
6. Wayside facilities
7. Trekking equipme harashtra
8. Water sports equip

(c) The detailed project report estimates for Central financial as the year 1990-91 are yet to be fu the State Government of Mahar

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAI SHANKAR Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tel Minister through you that there is of an concrete programme in th the place of tourist interest in th Maharashtra, but there are 8 to 1 Delhi, like Ashoka Hotel and Sa

which is adjacent to Ashoka Hotel. Rs. 26 crores have been spent on the latter's construction.... (*Interruptions*) ....

MR. SPEAKER: Are you giving information or asking question to get information?

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Is it correct that three storeys of this hotel are vacant and big officers live there? .... (*Interruptions*) .... Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no ITDC hotel in the metropolitan city of Bombay, but publications of I.T.D.C. say something else. I.T.D.C. has not paid any attention towards Maharashtra I want to know whether the implementation contained in the publicity literature is upto date?

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask about Maharashtra.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Bombay is a very big city but no hotel has been set up by the I.T.D.C. there I want to know whether it is a fact that even publicity literature is not available there?

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I have already said that all the information regarding the development of tourism in Maharashtra during the seventh Five Year Plan is contrined in the reply which has been placed on the Table of the House. So far as the hotels in Maharashtra are concerned, I can give the detail of the hotels in Maharashtra to the Hon. Member through you.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need of giving names of the hotels in Maharashtra, please give their total number.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I am giving their total number only. There are 7 five star delux hotels, 10 five starhotels, 10 four star, , 19 three star, 31 two star and 12 one star hotels in Maharashtra. There are 26 other hotels, which are to be classified.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to Rs. 26 crores have been wasted on the construction of Samrat hotel adjacent to the Ashoka Hotel and this hotel is lying vacant. Big officers are living there. (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: About the anxiety of the hon. Member, I would like to tell that his information is not correct. The hotels run by I.T.D.C. are earning enough profits but even then it is the policy of the Government that big and costly hotel should not e constructed there but preference is being given to the construction of 'Yatri-Niwas' at different places according to the demand of the State Government... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mahaleji, you take your seat please. Now don't waste more time of the House as you have already asked two questions.

[*English*]

SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: As is well known, the Konkan coast of Maharashtra is one of the best tourist spots with beautiful virgin beaches and the nation can legitimately be proud of it. It is not only the coast of Maharashtra, it can well be termed as the national coast with potential for national wealth. This entire coast has many beautiful creeks. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that instead of leaving the matter to the State Government alone, the entire Konkan coast will be taken up by this Government for development, as a national project, on the lines of South of France? Unlike the Konkan coast the coast of south of France has no creeks. Since the creeks can become the most beautiful and attractive holiday resorts and tourist resorts, along with the beaches on the coast which are virgin, not only at Ganpatipula in Ratangiri district but at many other places, at least thirty to forty of them along the 300 mile long Konkan coast, will the hon. Minister assure the House that this Project will be taken up as a special national project for development on the lines of South of France to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): For the purpose of tourism, we would certainly like to encourage as many facilities

and infrastructure as possible. We have many schemes of this nature coming up all over the country and we would certainly like to encourage the establishment of a beach resort in the Konkan area. But as you know, we have constraints on our Budget. As far as the Central Government is concerned, the Ministry of Tourism can act a catalyst, but basically the suggestions have to come from the State Governments. And if there are good suggestions from the State Governments, we can certainly consider them favourably subject to the availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is 25th May today, and already two months have passed since the 1990-91 Budget was presented. In part (C) of the reply, the hon. Minister has said that even the proposals have not been sent by the Government of Maharashtra. I want to know the time by which Government of Maharashtra was to send its proposals, what are the reasons for not sending them and what is the amount allocated in the Budget to promote tourism in Maharashtra.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Mr. Speaker Sir, the policy is that State Governments send their different schemes regarding assistance for different tourist places indicating their priority. A meeting took place between the representatives of the Government of Maharashtra and Central Government in May in this regard. Some works have been identified at some places which are to be given priority. If hon. Member would pay attention to my reply, he will find that estimates have been received by us. We have received priority list but we have not received the detailed project estimates. We will take immediate action after receiving them.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has given the details of the tourist spots of National and International importance. I would like to know whether your attention has been drawn towards Bihar... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, question is not related to Bihar.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SRI ISHWAR CHOUDHARY: Sir, the question is related to the tourist places of National importance. I want to know whether Rajgiri, Pawapuri, Parasnath, Brahmayoni, Ramshila, Gaya, Vishnu Pad and the entire Bodh Gaya areas have been developed keeping in view their importance from the tourism point of view? I would also fike to know whether Government's attention has been drawn towards it and whether Government will give priority to the development of Bodh Gaya and Vishnu Pad in your schemes. If so, the details thereof?

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although it has no concern with the question asked yet the question raised by the hon. Member is very important I want to inform the House through you that we have prepared a comprehensive scheme for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh particularly for Buddhist circle in Bihar where there are many important tourist places relating to Mahatama Budha. Government of Japan is giving loan for this purpose and many works are going to start there. Information in this regard will be given when a separate question is asked.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Budelkhand is has historical region in Uttar Pradesh... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. member, this question has no concern with Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, it is a general question. ...(*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: I am also asking a general question. Hon. Minister must know that two months ago I had written to the hon. Minister in this regard. Bundelkhand was the centre of activities of Rama. Besides this, Kalpi is the birth-place of the creator of the great characters of the Mahabharat. Later national movement for freedom was launched from Jhansi by Maharani Laxmibai, Mahua is the birth place

of Alha-Udal who are considered among the most valorous men. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Department of Tourism to develop these historical places? Many tourists visit these places but they go back disappointed. They get no means of transport. I want to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Department of Tourism for the development of there places.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we will consider positively the suggestions for action regarding all the tourist places proposed by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. For the information of the hon. Minister I want to tell him the things which have been decided by us only yesterday and day before yesterday. A big Mela is being organised in Bitur, the centre of activities of Nanaji. A cafeteria is being constructed there. Our department works in two ways. Whatever names of tourist places we get in Bundelkhand region from Uttar Pradesh Government, we will take steps in that regard. In connection with the letters received from the hon. Members regarding development of the tourist places, we are going to take decision in this month. I have received his letter, we are considering it positively..... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat.... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a general question. Who is the member from this constituency?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: It is my constituency..... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are talking about the development of the tourist places near the seashore. I recently visited Konkan. There is an atmosphere of fear. It is correct that development of that area should be done and the people also get benefited by it but at the place where cottages have been constructed, some undesirable things are also happening which affects its ancient culture. I want to know whether Government has paid any attention to check it? Such things are taking place at Ganapati Kutir which is a religious place. But there is a fear among the people of Konkan that if such wrong culture develops there, it will affect their original culture.

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: If I understand the question correctly, I would like to submit that whether it is the question of the beaches of Konkan or of Goa, such things have come to our notice. There are certain things which are extra-ordinary for us but they are ordinary for them, and this causes difficulty for us. Therefore, we are trying to identify such tourists abroad whose actions may not be opposite to our culture. We are paying attention on your point and trying to bring elite and interested tourists. But we have to accept it that these things are common for them which are uncommon for us.

DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: I want to know the places for which schemes have been submitted by the Maharashtra Government to Central Government for the development of tourist centres there during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of schemes cleared by you....Please also state the number of such schemes included in the Eighth Five Year Plan? Do they contain the names of Anjnerisaputara and Trimbak also and if so the details thereof?

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I can give the details of the schemes sanctioned by the Centre during the Seventh Plan. The same have also been placed on the Table of the House. I can give the details of the schemes identified by us uptil now. There is a scheme of Yatri Nivas at Latoor under which tented accommodation will be made available. We have to make arrangements for providing accommodational Tourist Complex Coeen Nagar; water and Equipment Visitors centre Aurangabad, Rural Craft Centre Pune; Tourist centre Pathalam-Cathamalan; and Hurbour Coozing between Elephanta and Bombay. The Government of Maharashtra has identified these places in consultation with the Central Government but estimate of

these schemes has not been prepared as yet.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Khajuraho is an international tourist spot in Chattarpur district. A Boeing service is operating from Delhi to Varanasi via Khajuraho. There was a small office of the Department of Tourism there. Few Days ago that office was closed down for unknown reasons. Do you have any information to this effect that the said tourist office has been closed down at such an important place? I want to know whether the Government has any proposal to reopen it ?

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: I do not have any knowledge about it. I thank you for giving me this information. I will look into this matter.

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, issue of tourism was raised there earlier also. The question of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Gujarat was also raised here. Everytime the Government replies that it has no money no funds and no budget. The Railway had no money and it had raised money from the public by floating a company. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government's considering or will consider to set up any company on these lines to raise money for the development of tourism all over India?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Several Members from various States have been asking questions about developing tourist facilities. I just want to give some small information, Sir, if you permit. Altogether, what we have in India is that we have a total of about 30 million tourists, out of which 1.5 million tourists are coming from abroad, and 28.5 are domestic tourists who are travelling from one place to another. It is our intention to develop the infra-structurals facilities for all the States, for domestic tourism and also for foreign tourism. In many cases, the infrastructure is the same. What I would like to indicate is that the budget at the disposal of the Central Government is very very restricted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: I asked the question in Hindi, You sl reply in Hindi.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Ministe speak in English, you can use earphor Hindi version. You should not raise question of language.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: You not use earphone. I shall answer in Hi

MR. SPEAKER: Now he is speaki Hindi.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Al State Governments have their own buc and the central Government will suppc the schemes concerning tourism whicl be sponsored by the State Governm But at present there is an allocation of R crore in the entire seventh Five Year Pla of which Rs. 16 crore are for the S Governments. Therefore, all the Sche will be presented before the central Gov ment by the State Governments. T Central Government will sanction t keeping in view the funds available. Central Government is conducting a su for tourist schemes in Andaman and Nic Islands but there are environmental some other problems. Since tourism developed in Andaman and Nicobar Isl and we want that it should become a to spot in future the Government will try its to develop it.

[*English*]

New Format of Accounts of Publl Sector Banks

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*989. SHRI PRAKASH KC BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be ple to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Reserve Bank of India to improve the internal supervision and control system of public sector banks and also prepare a new format for 'greater transparency' in their annual accounts data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has also directed the banks to examine the proposal of bringing of public sector banks and financial institutions under the control of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(d) the extent to which new format of annual accounts date will be helpful in carrying out the accounts; and

(e) the time by which the new format is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is vested with well defined powers to exercise supervision and control over commercial banks.

The banks prepare their Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts in the formats as prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act. Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India have decided to amend these formats, in phases which would interalia provide for greater transparency in the accounts of the banks. The modalities in this regard are being worked out.

In terms of the statutes governing the public sector banks, their accounts are to be audited by the auditors who are qualified to act as auditors of a company under the Companies Act, 1956. The desirability of bringing the public sector banks within the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is being examined in the consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I felt the need to raise this question here because from the Balance sheet and profit and Loss Accounts of the banks nobody can have an idea of the amount of loans which are not to be realised from back date. What are the steps the Reserve Bank of India propose to take in the regard? If the Government has decided to amend these formats in various phases, what are these various phases and what are the points included in it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the statement which I have laid on the Table that till today formats of accounts of all banks are prepared as prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation act. In this regard the Ghosh Committee was constituted. The particular point referred to by the hon. Member was also referred to by the Ghosh Committee. The opinion of the Committee was that in independent and democratic India, all details about the bank accounts should be placed before the public. Certains things about bank accounts spread everywhere. Therefore, there should be more openness about income from bank accounts and there should be indication about the number of back date. In addition to it, this information should be given in the formats as to how many persons have been given concession. These suggestions were given by the Ghosh Committee. The Government will take final decision after having consultations with the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, efficiency of banks is decreasing and corruption is increasing these days what steps will be taken by the Reserve Bank of India to check corruption and by what time will the Government put an end to it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, this question is related to the format of bank accounts, but as he has raised the question of corruption, I think that the change we want to bring in the format, will also be related to the checking of corruption. We will take multi-pronged action to check corruption. Recently, There was an article on corruption, in which it was stated that those who wanted to do bungling or forgery in the banks, had come to realise that an act of fraud was better and more gainful than that of robbery. I think that in view of this situation we will take appropriate action. Necessary changes will be carried out in the rules and in the format. It will be helpful in rooting out corruption.

Telecast/Broadcast of Richas (Mantras) of Vedas on Doordarshan/Air

*990. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast and broadcast the Richas (Mantras) from Vedas in devotional music programmes in the morning transmission;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to the significance of Vedas for common people; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). At present, there is no such proposal. However, some of the All India Radio Stations include Vedic recitation in their programmes of devotional music. Songs of devotional nature in Semi-Classical or classical style are also telecast in the morning tansimission of Doordarshan.

(c) No, Sir; and

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through you that more than 86 per cent population of this country has unflinching faith in the Vedas. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, who was the first commentator on Vedas and the first votary of nationalism, had said that all the Vedas are the books of true learning. Yogiraj Sri Aurobindo had also accepted this fact. Our culture, religion, traditions, legacy, knowledge, science and music, all have originated from the Vedas. Since no importance has been given to the Richas of the Vedas on Doordarshan and AIR, I would like to know whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the very word 'Vedas' means the treasure of knowledge? Is it also not a fact that the Government of India has recognised the Vedas not only as a religious text, but also as a source of knowledge and on the basis of this recognition, the Government has set up a Rashtriya Ved Vidya Pratishthan?

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: In view of this recognition, is it not the duty of the Ministry to disseminate the knowledge as contained in the Vedas to the people? Is it not necessary to publicised it for this very reason also that the Vedas are the origin of many cultural sects of our country?

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: As a matter of policy, AIR and Doordarshan do not encourage ritualistic religious broadcasts by the stations. However, in pursuance of their policy, that programmes should help strengthen the moral fibre of the people, AIR and TV draw upon the experience of the people and the followers of all the religions of India, and use extracts from the sacred literatures. This endeavour is reflected in the musical and spoken words programmes.

Beyond this, we cannot do anything.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Doordarshan and AIR not prepare their programmes with a view to spreading the message of Vedas and bringing the masses close to the knowledge of Vedic aesthetics, music, mathematics, social life, architecture and science as contained in the Vedas?

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I have already informed that we cannot broadcast these things. But in many programmes, in semi-classical and classical programmes, bhakti sangeet is being given. Beyond this, we cannot do anything.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply to this question, the hon. Minister has expressed his desire in favour of such broadcasts and it is a matter of joy that the AIR is going to broadcast programmes related to Vedas. It has also been stated in the reply that programmes of classical music are also broadcast on Doordarshan. Songs of devotional nature in classical style are also telecast in the transmissions of Doordarshan but the treasure of knowledge of educative value enshrined in the Vedas are universally accepted and they do not go against anybody's interest.

"Om Vishwanidev saviturduritani parasuva,

Yadbhadram tannasuva."

O God, the Almighty, make everyone happy and prosperous by removing their unhappiness. It does not go against anybody. Nobody will object to it. Then what is the problem in telecasting such things of knowledge and science in the form of maxims on Doordarshan. This will help to disseminate and popularism the knowledge and teachings of the Vedas. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether these small shlokas from the Vedas will be telecast on Doordarshan?

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Some stations of All India Radio are giving sometimes slokas from the Vedas but not as a regular features everyday. My earlier answer also relates only to daily programmes. But occasionally these are given whenever the occasions arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Naturally I have no objection of *Sutras* from *Vedas* are also popularised but it should be such *Sutras* which agree with our Constitution and Directive Principles. Other religions are also there. They have also similar appeals. When the Government would take up the religious things, would they consider both these aspects and in consideration of that alone will they fix up anything?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: As I mentioned, some stations like Mathura, Pondicherry Dharwar, etc. occasionally broadcast slokas from Vedas. Similarly Hyderabad and Srinagar Kendras of All India Radio give recitation from the Quran Sharief. Jullundur Station All India Radio and Doordarshan also broadcast and telecast excerpts from the Gurbani. And whenever Christian festivals come, the religious chorus are also telecast and broadcast.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Vedas are the most ancient treasure of knowledge of the world. It is known to the entire world that before the Vedas, there was no book in the world. Since Vedas are the most ancient treasure of knowledge of the world and all other religions have taken teachings from them. I would like to know what hesitation is there on the part of Doordarshan and AIR in telecasting these shlokas?

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: There is no hesitation on our part. These are telecast and broadcast occasionally depending on the occasion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you whether he wants 80 crore people of this country to shun the Vedic path of knowledge which finds a universal recognition and which provides inumerable topics of research to the scholars working on the Vedas in Germany and other countries? To enrich the knowledge of the masses of this country, the shlokas of Vedas and the translated version thereof should be transmitted on doordarshan and AIR. I would like to know as to what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I have already answered that question. There is no hesitation or reluctance. But as a policy we are not doing it everyday.

SHRI A.K. ROY: In Vedas two types of slokas are there—one glorifying some God, the other glorifying the nature. An element of atheism is also there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister while broadcasting different religions and all that, will be broadcast also the elements of atheism which are there.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It is a suggestion for action. We will consider it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Report of National Committee on Tourism

*991. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the recommendations contained in the Report submitted by the National Committee on Tourism some time back;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to various recommendations made by the said Committee recommendation-wise; and

(c) to what extent the recommendations would be useful for promotion of domestic and international tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). The main recommendations of the National Committee on Tourism and the reaction of the Government in respects of them are as given below:

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Reaction of the Government
1	2	3
1.	Package of incentives for attracting private investment in the tourism related activities.	Accepted in general and implemented.
2.	Reorganisation of the Department of Tourism, India Tourism Development Corporation and the training institutes under the Department of Tourism.	The training institutes have been reorganised. The reorganisation of India Tourism Development Corporation into a National Tourism Development Corporation has not been found feasible. No final decision to reorganise the Department of Tourism has been taken.
3.	Strategy for rapid augmentation of air and ground transportation capacity.	Accepted in general, except the recommendation for partial privatisation of Indian Air-lines and Air-India.

(c) The recommendations are useful for development of turism infrastructure and thereby increasing the flow of turists both domestic and international.

Non-Resident Indians

*992. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise number of Non-Resident Indians around the world and the amount so far invested by them in India including in Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) deposits in banks and in other areas; and

(b) the policy of Government to tap Non-Resident Indian resources in the current five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No specific census of NRIs is available. The total investments made by Non-Resident Indians as on 31.1.1990 inclusive of bank deposits amounted to nearly Rs. 19,000 crores, cumulatively.

(b) It is the policy of Government to provide all necessary facilities and incentives to the Non-Resident Indians to invest in India.

Proposal of Indo-International Bank Limited

*993. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHAMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the First Indo-International Bank Limited (FIIB) will bring in equity NRI deposits;

(b) If so, the details thereof and amount which will be non-repairable;

(c) Whether Government have co ered the proposal made by the Preside Indo-NRI Chamber of Commerce and ture in this regard;

(d) If so, the details of the proposa forward by the FIIB;

(e) Whether Government have co ered the proposal; and

(f) If so, the time by which final dec is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (S MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (f). The Indo-International Bank Ltd., Nassau, B mas, a bank set up by Indian non-resid in November, 1988 had approached serve Bank of India in July, 1989 to a them to open a branch in Bombay to mob NRI investments/deposits. The Bank's plication has not been considered favo bly by Reserve Bank of India. The Bank since requested Reserve Bank of Ind reconsider its decision.

Setting up of Tourist Complex in Kanyakumari

*994. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the M ter of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal u consideration of Union Government for ting up of a tourist complex in Kanyaku District of Tamil Nadu with the collabora of Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this project is li to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE STRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS- OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL IK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ws Item "Smuggling on the Rise"

*995. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to :

(a) whether according to various anti-ggling organisations operating in the ıtry, it has been revealed that smuggling ities have increased considerably since past one decade as reported in the lustan Times dated 28 and 29 April,):

(b) if so, whether the report prepared by ntelligence Wing in September, 1989 in iboration with anti-smuggling organisa- has since been examined; and

(c) if so, the details of the report and the ıer steps contemplated by Government ake anti-smuggling organisations more ctive?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF.)HU DANDAVATE): (a) It is not possible timate whether smuggling activities have ased during the past decade and if so to t extent. The value of seizures effected ıe Customs authorities over the past few s as given in the table show an increas- rend. This need not necessarily indicate ıurt in smuggling but could be due to ısified anti-smuggling efforts.

TABLE

r	Value of seizures (Rs. in crores)
5	195.63
1986	217.52
1987	251.47
1988	443.14
1989	554.59
1990 (upto April)	223.38 (Provisional)

(b) No such report has been prepared by any of the intelligence agencies under this Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

Writing off Loans of Farmers, Artisans and Weavers

*996. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated the detailed scheme of debt relief to farmers, artisans and weavers who had taken loans upto Rs.10,000 from various banks, in consultation with the RBI and the NABARD;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the scheme is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Government of India had announced its decision for providing debt relief for farmers, artisans and weavers who had taken loans upto Rs. 10,000/- from public sector banks. regional rural banks and cooperative banks. The Government has formulated the Agri-

cultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990. The salient features of the Scheme are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

(i) Salient features of Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 of the Central Government

(1) Relief will cover all short-term and term overdues advanced by public sector banks, regional rural banks, co-operatives including and development banks, as on 2nd October, 1989.

(2) Relief will be available to the borrowers whose principal amount from one or more banks, regional rural banks or cooperatives does not exceed Rs. 10,000/.

(3) The waiver of the principal and interest amounts will be allowed upto a limit of Rs. 10,000/-.

(4) The benefit of debt relief will be available to the following categories of borrowers;

(a) Non-wilful defaulter farmer who is determined by the Annewari System applied on the village basis.

(b) Non-wilful defaulter, artisans/ wheavers who committed default in repayment of his loan due to adverse circumstances.

(c) Defaulter farmers, artisans and weavers with 'Chronic overdues', i.e. overdues which have remained unpaid for more than 3 years from the cut off date i.e. 1.10.1989.

(d) The surviving family of the ceased borrower on whom loan liability has devolved.

(e) The farmer who had filed in vency petitions or who had ready been declared insol and fulfills the conditions m tioned above.

(5) Identification of borrowers determination of eligible loans be done by the Manager of e branch of the public sector ban regional rural bank. He will have the authority to sanction relief to the borrower so identi and determined, under the Sche

(6) The manager of the lead ban each of the block will act as a c dinator for the implementatio the scheme and will conv meetings of the managers of c cerned branches of public se banks, regional rural banks, c tral cooperative banks, land de opment banks and block deve ment officers/tehsildar to determ the total principal amount of l taken by each borrower and to v other conditions relevant to scheme.

(7) Borrowers will be advised in wri by the Manager of the branch at the extent of relief provided, closure of the account if it is f settled and the reply the bala amount wherever applicable.

Women Employees In MEL, Chandra

*997. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will Minister of STEEL AND MINES be plea to state:

(a) whether Government are awar

complaints against some senior officers of Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd., Chandrapur, indulging in harassment of women employees;

(b) if so, whether these complaints have been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken, if any, in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Government are not aware of such a complaint.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recommendations of Agricultural Credit Review Committee

*998. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the Reserve Bank of India have since further their views on the recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Review Committee Appointed by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee, views of Government and the Reserve Bank of India thereon and the action plan to implement the recommendations accepted by Government; and

(c) the recommendations of the Committee not accepted by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Credit Review Committee (Chairman, Prof. A.M. Kusro) has reviewed the working of the rural financial system in the country and evaluated the major problems and issues currently affecting the same. The more important recommendations of the Committee are:

(1) Interest rates structure on Agricultural Advances may not be complex and the extent of concessionality of such loans should be reduced;

(2) Regional Rural Banks may be merged with Sponsor Banks

(3) Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation should be established for the Eastern and North Eastern Region;

(4) National Cooperative Bank of India should be set up; and

(5) Crop Insurgence Corporation should be set up.

The recommendations are under consideration of Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Effect of Single European Market on Indian Trade

*999. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the effect of single European market on Indian trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the challenge of the single European market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir. Apart from various studies by different Government and industrial organisations, a Committee of 5 Ambassadors have undertaken detailed studies to assess the impact of integration of European Market by 1992 on Indian trade.

(c) Various steps are being taken to meet the requirement of the emerging situation in Europe which, of the proposed measures; follow-up of the new standards being evolved in Europe; interaction with forums of industries and trade; efforts to promote warehousings etc. in Europe.

Central Assistance to Orissa

*1000. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given or propose to give any financial assistance to Orissa to meet the Budgetary deficit of the State, particularly in view of high density of population below poverty line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Planning Commission have suggested additional accommodation by way of special loans, advance plan assistance etc., to the Government of Orissa to bridge the gap in resources for fully funding the Annual Plan for 1990-91. The above proposal is under consideration.

Death Claims Pending with LIC

*1001. SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of death claims pending with the Life Insurance Corporation, State-wise;

(b) the number of such claims which are five years or more old; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to pay claims to such widows who do not have grown up children, at their door steps so that they do not have to run from pillar to post in their depressed state?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The number of death claims outstanding with the Life Insurace Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1989 were 14456 out of which 826 death claims were outstanding for more than 2 years which were further reduced as on 28th February, 1990 to 412. LIC does not keep separate statistics of death claims which are outstanding for 5 years or more. The Corporation also does not maintain the statistics of death claims State-wise. However, the Lone-wise statistics covering all the States/Union Territories are maintained separately which, as on 31.3.1989, are as under:—

STATEMENT

Zonal Office	*State/Union Territory covered by Zonal Office*	*Death Claims outstanding as at 31.3.1989*	*Death Claims outstanding for more than 2 years as at 31.3.1989*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Northern Zone	Delhi, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, J&K and Himachal Pradesh	1857	83
Central Zone	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	1701	61
Eastern Zone	West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur	1639	42
Southern Zone	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry and Lakshadweep	4635	248
Western Zone	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	4624	392
	Total for Corporation	14456	826

(c) In the normal course, all death claims get disposed of within a period of 2 years, except difficult cases namely where titles or other legal disputes are involved. The Corporation endeavours to settle as many as death claims as possible within 75 days of information of death. But in respect of early death claims where investigation and calling of more requirements become necessary, efforts are made to settle claims within a period of one year from the date of information of death. In order to settle the claims expeditiously, all possible help is given by the Agents, Development Officers and officials of the Servicing Branch to the claimants in getting the requirements completed. Thus the LIC has a proper system to ensure prompt settlement of claims.

ADB's Debt Report

*1002. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received from the Asian Development Bank detailed report regarding India's foreign debt;

(b) whether suggestions have been received from the Asian Development Bank for refurnishing certain data; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and whether the required data have been furnished to the ADB?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Exploration of Minerals in Maharashtra

*1003. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted any survey for finding mineral deposits in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of various mineral deposits in Maharashtra separately and the quantity of minerals excavated every year indicating the value thereof during the last three years till 31 March, 1990;

(c) what is the programme of mineral excavation during 1990-91 in Central and State/private sector separately;

(d) whether assistance from international agencies have been sought/availed for development of mineral in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details with progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The Geological Survey of India, the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Govt. of Maharashtra and other Central/State Agencies have conducted surveys for finding mineral deposits in Maharashtra.

(b) The reserves estimated are as given below:—

(*In million tonnes*)

Bauxite	—	87.721
China clay	—	3.258
Coal	—	5,075.40

Copper ore	—	0.141
Dolomite	—	217.102
Fire Clay	—	5.437
Iron Ore (Haematite)	—	181.550
Manganese ore	—	15.161
Ilmenite (sand)	—	4.129
Kyanite & Sillimanite	—	0.960
Limestone	—	3,455.572
Tungsten ore	—	6.006

The quantity of minerals excavated during 1987, 1988 and 1989 and their values are given below:

(Production in lakh tonnes and Value in lakh rupees)

Mineral	*Year 1987*		*Year 1988*		*Year 1989**	
	Production	*Value*	*Production*	*Value*	*Production*	*Value*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
Coal	108.88	23277.85	118.76	25275.86	117.19	31676.02
Limestone	31.62	921.25	44.99	1349.22	36.47	1303.96
Manganese ore	2.35	1064.90	2.51	946.67	1.71	796.41
Iron ore	9.33	313.73	5.24	305.55	11.17	642.85
Bauxite	4.01	168.54	5.59	275.44	5.27	271.69
Silica sand	1.67	70.44	1.76	73.72	1.67	100.93
Dolomite	0.30	15.37	0.25	16.59	0.19	11.21

Mineral	Year 1987		Year 1988		Year 1989*	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kyanite	0.11	31.07	0.15	42.32	0.20	63.98
Silimanite	0.08	76.22	0.06	60.20	0.10	89.55
Sand for stowing	12.03	39.37	9.18	78.41	12.43	189.88
Corrundum	0.002	1.25	0.006	3.91	0.0009	0.54
Pyrophyllite	0.02	1.29	0.009	0.60	0.009	0.58
Chromite	0.0009	0.60	0.002	1.35	nil	nil
Clay	0.14	5.2	0.13	5.39	0.14	5.02
Quartz	0.07	3.66	0.20	11.51	0.16	9.99
Laterite	0.57	34.64	0.64	38.60	0.67	46.31

Mineral	Year 1987		Year 1988		Year 1989*	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shale	0.15	1.17	0.20	1.54	0.06	0.47
G. Total	171.33	26026.55	189.67	28486.88	187.43	35209.39

*Figures for 1989 are provisional)

(c) The programme of mineral excavation during 1990-91 in Central Sector, State/Private Sector is given below:—

Sector	*Mineral*	*Organisation*	*Target of Production in tonnes*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Central	Manganese ore	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	2,56,000	
	Coal	Wester Coal Field Ltd.	1,70,00,000	
State	Kyanite-Sillimanite Corrundum etc.	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Limited	3,000	
	Dolomite	—do—	25,000	
	Limestone	—do—	20,000	
	Fluorite	—do—	5,000	
	Silica sand	—do—	15,000	
Private	Bauxite	Indian Aluminium Co.	6,00,000	
	Iron ore	—	5,00,000	The figures may fluctuate depending on the export of iron ore
	Limestone	—	35,00,000	

(d) An agreement singed on 12th May, 1988 between Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and Bureau De Recherches Geologiquews Et Minieres (BRGM) of France for implementing a joint project for exploration and development of Tin and Tungsten deposits in India through transfer of Technology in Mineral Exploration covers the Khobna tungsten deposit in Nagpur district, Maharasthra.

(e) Work to evaluate the oxidised zone of the tungsten ore body, exp;loratory drilling and deep pitting as recommended by the Joint Task Force is under implementation.

Representations from Kerala Against New Import-Export Policy

*1004. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Kerala against the new Import-Export Policy;

(b) if so, the main points in the representations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points in the representation were that the new Import and Export Policy in respect of agricultural and plantation products—coconut oil, copra, natural rubber, coir yearn, cocoa and spices would have adverse effects on the farmers of Kerala;

(c) There has been no change in Import and Export policy for the above mentioned items except for nutmeg and mace. Import of these two items which was earlier allowed under Open General Licence by all persons for stock and sale has been tightened by being brought into the licensable category in the new Import and Export Policy.

Court Cases of H.Z.L. Udaipur

*1005. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases other than pertaining to labour laws by and against the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur and its various units pending in Lower, High and Supreme Courts alongwith names of the parties and issues involved;

(b) since when these cases are pending and the present position of the cases; and

(c) the steps taken to settle the disputes amicably between the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Please No. *See* No. LT—1150/90]

(c) Request for out of court settlements are considered keeping the Company's interest in view.

Stagnation in Promotion in Ministries / Departments

*1006. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware there is acute stagnation in promotions in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Ministries/Departments of Union Government;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to give automatic promotion in Group 'C' and

'D' posts after a specific period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Government are aware that there are some cadres in Group 'C' and 'D' posts without promotional avenues or with inadequate promotional prospects.

(b) and (c). In Central Government, posts at various levels are created on need-based considerations. In case posts at promotional levels are not functionally justified/required, the same may not be created simply to provide more promotional avenues and for removing stagnation. However, based on the demand of the Staff Side of National Council (JCM), the Government is examining whether at least one promotion in the service career of the Group 'C' and 'D' Government servants can be provided.

[*Translation*]

Sale by Maganese ore India Ltd.

*1007. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manganese Ore India Ltd. sold last year manganese ore to a firm much below the prevailing international rate;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any memorandum was received from the manganese Ore India Ltd. Staff Welfare Association alleging malpractice in the deal;

(d) if so, whether the allegations have been enquired into; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the corrective steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The allegations were looked into and were found to be not substantiated.

[*English*]

Japanese Aid to India

10401. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Prime Minister who visited India in April has decided for a marginal increase in bilateral aid to India;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been increased; and

(c) the other decisions taken on economic aid to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). During his recent visit the Japanese Prime Minister had indicated that Government of Japan is likely to extend Yen Loans in the region of about Yen 100 billion in the current financial year. This represents an increase of Yen 3.29 billion over the last year's committment of Yen 96.7 billion Yen.

Closed Rolling Mills in Bihar

10402. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rolling mills lying

closed in Dhanbad district of Bihar?

(b) the amount of capital blocked and the persons unemployed as a result thereof;

(c) the reasons for closure; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to reopen these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Temporary Employees in Ranchi Doordarshan Kendra

10403. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some temporary employees in Doordarshan Kendra, Ranchi are working there since its inception but they are not being made permanent;

(b) whether these employees are not being paid even the minimum wages;

(c) whether Government propose to make them permanent; and

(d) if so, when and the steps being taken to pay the minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some employees have been engaged, on casual basis, against those posts which have not been filled up on regular basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The rules do not permit the appointment of casual employees, on a regular basis, unless they compete for regular appointment.

(d) Does not arise.

Poppy Cultivation in Rajasthan

10404. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give 'Pattas' to the farmers engaged in poppy cultivation in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this cultivation is a source of improvement in the economic condition of farmers and foreign exchange is also earned thereby;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase its production;

(e) whether Government contemplate to set up a factory based on poppy in Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). License for poppy cultivation are issued in October/November to the farmers who are eligible for such licence in accordance with the conditions for grant of licence decided by the Government every year. Opium poppy cultivation in a source of improvement of the economic condition of farmers and foreign exchange is also earned by the Government of India from export of opium to foreign countries. Production of opium in India is mainly export oriented. Indian opium has been facing stiff competition in the inter-

al market from alternative raw mate-
amely, concentrate of poppy straw
has, *inter alia*, resulted in decline in
exports and accumulation of stocks.
, Government do not propose to in-
the production of opium.

) and (f). There is no such proposal at
it.

sh]

ng of Jobs by SBI from Calcutta to Bombay

)405. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
e Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

) whether the State Bank of India has
l various important jobs, e.g. inter
reconciliation work, traveller cheques,
om Calcutta to Bombay which has
d in the curtailment of employment
iality as well as the loss of economic
ance of West Bengal; and

) if so, the action proposed to be taken
vernment in this regard?

HE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
TRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
a) and (b). State Bank of India (SBI)
ported that it had transferred certain
om Calcutta long back on business
anagement considerations in the light
actors and developments obtaining at
aterial time. SBI has further reported
e bank has no proposal to transfer any
section/item of work from Calcutta.

ccording to SBI the shifting/transfer of
sections/items of work from Calcutta
t resulted in any reduction in the
employment potentiality in West
l:

Re-constitution of Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

10406. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to re-constitute the Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the time by which these Boards are likely to be reconstituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Board of Directors of the nationalised banks is a continuing entity and vacancies of directors that arise are filled up from time to time. At present there are certain vacancies of non-official directors on the Boards of all the 20 nationalised banks. It is the endeavour of the Government to fill up these vacancies as early as possible after making a review of earlier appointments.

Incentive to Award Winning Export Firms

10407. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India to initiate a shceme to grant special facilities to the award winning export firms so as to provide them sufficient encouragement to increase foreign exchange earnings; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Percentage of time taken by advertisement on T.V

10408. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of time taken by advertisements on T.V.:

(b) the revenue earned through such advertisemets during three years;

(c) whether Government propose to ban advertisemets on T.V/Radio; and

(d) the details of any scheme to evaluate the effect of advertisement on minds of children and adolescents?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The duration of time taken for telecast of advertisements on Doordarshan, at present, is around 3 per cent of the total transmission time.

(b) The gross commercial revenue of Doordarshan for the last three financial years was Rs. 507.69 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A study undertaken a few year on Sociological effects of TV advertise reveals that, by and large, these are in ing, entertaining and informative hav negative influence on society.

Export of Vegetables from Ker

10409. SHRI MULLAPPALLY F CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of tables exported from Kerala to th Countries during 1987-1988 and 198

(b) the incentives/facilities being g to exporters of Kerala for increased e to Gulf;

(c) whether his Ministry had re any representation against the reduc air cargo space allotted by Air India to Exporters from Trivandrum, Cochi Calicut, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Governm this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHR ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The total tity and value of vegetables exporte Kerala to the gulf countries during t three years are indicated below:—

Year	*Qty. (MT) (Estimated)*	*Value (Rs./La (Estimated*
1	*2*	*3*
1987-88	5242	310
1988-89	5968	350
1989-90	7120	477

Source: Kerala State Industrial Enterprises Ltd., Trivandrum.

(b) Incentives such as Cash Compensatory Support, Import replenishment etc. for increasing export of fresh vegetables are granted to all exporters including exporters of Kerala.

(c) and (d). The Agricultural Product and Processed Food Exporters Association, Trivandrum had represented about the reduction of cargo space allocated to Trivandrum by Air India. The matter was taken up with Ministry of Civil Aviation who have informed that the cut has since been restored by Air India effective 15th April, 1990.

Relaxation in Immigration Formalities for Convenience of Foreign Tourists

10410. SHRI M.M. PALAM RAJU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major changes in terms of relaxation in immigration formalities implemented for the convenience of foreign tourists; and

(b) the further steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce formalities for foreign travellers to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) There seems to be no scope for further relaxations in immigration formalities for the convenience of foreigners as generally it takes not more than 2 minutes to clear the passengers at the immigration counter. Foreign tourist groups coming without visa can be granted landing permit facilities upto a maximum period of 30 days by the immigration Officers provided the tour is sponsored by recognised Indian travel Agencies.

(b) Procedure to obtain 'exit permission' for the foreigners registered with the foreigners Regional Officers at the four Metropolitan cities i.e. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has been simplified. now foreigners registered with FRRO's at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras obtain exit permission from the Airport at the time of departure.

Assistance to Kerala for Tourism

10411. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided for the development of tourism in Kerala during 1989-90;

(b) the total amount spent in that sector and the achievement made during that year;

(c) the allocation made for the development of tourism during 1990-91;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any schemes or projects in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned projects/schemes amounting to Rs. 85.02 lakhs during 1989-90, whereas the total assistance released during the year for the new and ongoing projects was Rs. 170.13 lakhs.

(c) to (e). Financial assistance to State Governments is extended on their specific proposals. The State Government of Kerala has yet to formulate and submit detailed project reports along with estimates for central financial assistance for the year 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

Flood Relief Assistance to Bihar

10412. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Union Government to check devastating floods in Bihar;

(b) the total financial assistance sanctioned to Bihar out of the Flood Relief Fund during the last three years; and

(c) whether any concrete proposal is under consideration of Govt. to provide flood relief in the aforesaid State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Comprehensive plans for flood management for all the river systems in Bihar have been prepared by Ganga Flood Control Commission and sent to the State Govt. for taking follow up action.

(b) The amount of Central assistance released to Bihar State during the last three years for floods and other natural calamities is as under:

Year	*Calamity*	*Central assistance released including margin money (Rs.crs.)*
1	*2*	*3*
1987-88	Flood	54.329
1988-89	Earthquake, localised floods, etc.	16.875
1989-90	Floods and other localised calamities like drought, fire, etc.	0.560

(c) The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission relating to setting up of Calamity Relief Fund for each State have been accepted by the Central Govt. and the arrangements for the custody and operation of the Fund are being worked out. For Bihar State, the contribution to the Fund, every year during the Ninth Finance Commission period will be Rs. 26.25 crores by the Centre and Rs. 8.75 crores by the State.

[*English*]

Simplification of Tax Laws

10413. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Greater Mysore Chamber of Commerce had suggested simplifica-

tion of tax laws and speedy reforms to usher in uniformity in the matter of classification of excusable goods and other procedural issues;

(b) whether Government have examined those suggestions; and

(c) if so how far these suggestions have been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Simplification of tax laws and speedy reforms to usher in uniformity in the matter of classification of excusable goods and other procedural issues is a continuous process. Various Associations and Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry make suggestions from time to time in this regard. The Government keep in view all such suggestions while framing/reviewing its policies and evolving/simplifying procedures.

Joint Venture with Australia

10414. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to establish joint ventures with Australia;

(b) whether any Memorandum of understanding had been signed with that country in 1989-90 for expansion of trade;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and.

(d) the plan of Government with regard to the expansion of Indo-Australian trade in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was agreed at the first meeting of the Indo-Australia Joint Ministerial Commission in July, 1989 that both sides will strive for doubling trade turnover to 1.2 bn. dollars by 1992 between the two countries.

(d) A Statement is given below:

STATEMENT

The following steps-inter-alia have been/are being taken to promote trade between India and Australia.

(i) Increasing contacts between Indian and Australian businessmen through the forum of regular meetings of the India-Australia Joint Business Council.

(ii) Holding of annual trade talks through established mechanism of Joint Trade committee (JTC).

(iii) Holding of meeting of the Joint Ministerial Commission with Australia.

(iv) Increased participation in international exhibitions held in Australia.

(v) Holding of exclusive displays of Indian products in Australia through the assistance of Market Advisory Service of Australian Government.

(vi) Holding of Buyer-Seller Meets in Australia

(vii) Exchange of Trade Delegations between the two countries.

Criteria for selection of Press Persons for Accompanying P.M. During his Tours

10415. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of press persons to accompany the Prime Minister during his tours in the country and outside the country; and

(b) whether consideration is given in State-wise selection of press persons accompanying the Prime Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The main criterion of selection is the best possible coverage. In foreign tours, the guiding factor of selection is to secure the best possible coverage for India's foreign policy initiatives and the Prime Minister's visits. Weightage is given to persons having experience in covering international affairs. Representation is given to regional language newspapers, to the extent possible.

Posting of Husband and Wife at same Station

10416. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy for posting of officers/employees of nationalised banks at the same station with their spouses employed in Central Government/State Government department; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). In view of the instructions applicable to Govt. employees but keeping in mind the factors peculia to the banking industry, administrative requirements of the banks and transf norms, etc., banks have been advised to ormulate a policy to post husband and wif at the same station where both of th m work i the same bank or in different banks. Ca as where either of the spouses does not belong to banks are not covered under the above guidelines. Under the Officers Services Regulations, applicable to banks officers, they have all India transfer liability and due to administrative reasons, their transfers may be unavoidable and, therefore, it has not been possible to allow any blanket exemption for officers of the banks from the transfer on the ground that the other spouse belongs to the State/Central Government.

In terms of Sastry Award applicable to award staff employees, they are, normally, not transferred outside the language areas in which they are serving.

Entrepreneur Development Programme Conducted by SBI

10417. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Wil the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India conducted Entrepreneur Development Programme from November 17 to December 18, 1985 for South Arcot at Neyveli;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether after successfully completing that programme some of the trainees were instructed to submit project report for securing loans;

(d) if so, their number and how many of them have been given loans; and

(e) the steps being taken to sanction loans to remaining trainees who have submitted project reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). State Bank of India (SBI) conducted an Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDP) from 19.11.85 to 17.12.85 at Neyveli for Souty Arcot District. 24 partici-

pants were trained in various aspects of entrepreneurship.

(c) to (e). All the participants to the training programme were advised to submit their projects. However, only 4 participants submitted the projects for sanction of loans. Out of which, two were sanctioned assitance for their projects. One was not found viable and the fourth applicant could not be assisted due to his indebtedness prior to his training programme.

[*Translation*]

Development of Tourist Centres in Chattisgarh District of Madhya Pradesh

10418. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places where boarding and lodging facilities are being provided by the India Tourism Development Corporation or by the State Government in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent for the development of tourism in Chattisgarh district of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to develop Moramdev Ratanpur, Sirpur, Dantewada, Rajm, Sheorinarayan as tourist centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Boarding and lodging facilities are provided at the following places by India Tourism Development Corporation and/or by the State Government in Madhya Pradesh:—

Bandhavgarh National Park	Kanha National Park	Sagar
Bhopal	Khajuraho	Sanchi
	Mandu	Satna
Chitrakoot	Orchha	Shivpuri
Gwalior	Panchmarhi	Ujjain
Indore	Pipariya	
Jabalpur	Rookhad	

(b) The Central Department of Tourism have sanctioned the following schemes in Chattisgarh districts during the last three years:—

Amount sanctioned	*(Rs. in lakhs)*
(i) Cafeteria-cum-toilet facilities at Dantewada	12.54

(ii)	Wayside amenities at Kawardha	18.36
(iii)	Wayside facilities at Bhoramdeo	3.67

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Compliance of RBI Directions by Foreign Banks

10419. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign banks operating in the country are complying with the directions of the Reserve Bank of India regarding minimum deposits in an account, working hours, receiving small denomination notes etc.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these banks consider loan applications below Rs. 5 lakh; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken against these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not issued any directive to the banks governing the maintenance of minimum balance in deposit accounts. The Indian Bank's Association (IBA) has issued ground rules and code of ethics in this behalf to be followed by the member banks. However, it is open to the member banks to make their own rules in regard to the minimum balance etc. RBI has further reported that the foreign banks operating in India are following the minimum working hours prescribed by it and that it has not received any complaints about the foreign banks not accepting small denomination notes from the public.

(c) and (d). According to the information available with RBI, the foreign banks consider loan applications below Rs. five lakh.

[*English*]

Gold Ornaments

10420. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples collected by Government in Maharashtra under Gold Control Act since, 1988;

(b) the action taken in the regard so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to make any provision to indicate any 'Hall Mark' on all gold ornaments to prevent cheating by jewellers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Ninety-two (92)

(b) Of these sixty nine samples relate to regular seizures such as primary gold foreign marked gold etc. In remaining cases samples were taken to determine correctness of stamped purify of gold ornaments at India Government Mint, Bombay. Out of these 3 samples were of the declared purity. In 9 cases notice to Show Cause were issued and 3 cases have been adjudicated and penalty imposed. 6 cases are pending finalisation of adjudication and 10 cases

pending issue of Show Cause Notice.

(c) There is provision in Section 30 of the Gold Control Act requiring dealers to stamp purity on ornaments.

Export of Agricultural Products

10421. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export Agricultural products through the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Agricultural products proposed to be exported through Ministry of Agriculture; and

(d) how far the proposed change will be beneficial to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREDHARAN): (a) No, Sir.
(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Telecasting of Malayalam Programmes from Air, Trivandrum

10422. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to telecast Malayalam programme from AIR, Trivandrum station to Gulf countries especially to United Arab Emirate; and
(b) if so, the time by which it would start telecasting the Malayalam programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). All India Radio, Trivandrum does not telecast any programmes and it is also not possible technically to beam telecasts to Gulf countries from Trivandrum. There is also no proposal for broadcasting of Malayalam programmes for Gulf countries from All India Radio, Trivandrum. However, a fullfledged service comprising programmes in Hindi, Malayalam and Arabic directed to the Gulf region is proposed to be introduced as part of the 7th Plan proposals of All India Radio. The Service will primarily be directed towards Indian ethnic Groups in Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Arab Emirates, North and South Yemem, Kuwait, Jorden, and parts of Iran and Iraq. The Service will start as soon as two numbers of 250 KW SW transmitters being installed at Panaji, for the purpose, are commissioned.

Cinema Theatre in Akashvani Building Bombay

10423. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cinema theatre in the building of Akashvani in Mumbai (Bombay) is not being used though it is located in a prime locality bear Churchgate station;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of days it was used for the period from 1st April, 1989 to 31st March, 1990; and

(d) the efforts made to use the theatre for other purposes including dramas and public functions?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). There is no cinema theatre situated in the building of Akashvani in Bombay. There is an Auditorium in the A.I.R. Broadcasting House Complex at

Churchgate, Bombay. This auditorium was handed over by A.I.R. to the National Film Development Corporation for screening of films. However, the auditorium was taken back from National Film Development Corporation for setting up AIR's Multi-track recording studio.

(c) and (d). After taking back the auditorium from National Film Development Corporation in 1988, it is being used for the purpose of recording of programmes before invited audiences. Renovation work to make the auditorium suitable for multi-track recording studio and civil modification works have already been initiated.

Assistance to Goldsmiths

10424. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA:
SHRI A.R. ANTULAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the number of licenced goldsmiths in the country and their annual demand of gold;

(b) whether there is a propose to give loan or some relief to the goldsmiths for their rehabilitation being affected by the Gold Control Act now repealed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have taken any measures to meet the requirement of gold in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The number of certified Goldsmiths in the country was 3,78,416 in 1989. No assessment is however possible of the annual demand of gold required by goldsmiths.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Gold is not an essential commodity hence no action has been taken to meet the requirement of gold in the country.

NRI Investment in the Capital Issues of Indian Companies

10425. SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:
SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming slump in the Non-Resident Indian (NRI) investments in the capital issues of Indian Companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether even in the domestic money market, the investors are in a dilemma over debenture tactics of the Companies; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take to countenance the situation and revamp the investment market-both NRI and domestic investments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Investors response to the issue of company depends upon a variety of factors, including the general state of the capital market, the marketing effort put in by the company, its past record, the expectations and perception of the investors and

other options available to them. Various steps for the development of the market and to protect the interest of investors are taken from time to time, which is an ongoing process and will continue.

Setting up of Television Transmitters Unit in Rural Areas of Srikakulam

10426. DR. VISHWANATHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Television Transmitter unit is proposed to be set up in rural areas of Srikakulam during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details of the locations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Whereas a low power TV transmitter is already functioning at Srikakulam, the high power (10 KM) TV transmitter at Visakhapatnam also provides service in parts of Srikakulam district including rural areas. There is, however, no approved scheme at present to set up another TV transmitter in Srikakulam district. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including those in Srikakulam district as expeditiously as possible, dependent upon the availability of funds for this purpose.

Loss to ITDC from Tourist Transport

10427. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are going on for some years to close down/reduce the transport fleet of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) on the ground that it is not economically viable to run transport activities under the ITDC any longer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the loss in the transport activity of ITDC and efforts made to curtail/reduce the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The role of ITDC has been of a catalyst in providing transportation needs at tourist destinations. It has, therefore, been the policy of ITDC to withdraw from such places where private or other transport operators come forward to cater to the transport needs of Tourists. Accordingly from 1983 onwards, ITDC closed down nine transport units and has further plans to reduce its fleet in the coming years so as to retain ultimately a hard core of about 50 vehicles at locations, commercially viable. The main reasons for the loss was provision of competitive transportation facilities by the small private operators/State Tourism Development corporations whose wage costs and overheads were lower.

Efforts are being made to reduce losses and improve performance by changing and enlarging the product mix besides laying more emphasis on tour and travel activity. For the year 1989-90, the Ashok Travels and Tours' profit is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 53 lakhs.

Loan from I.M.F.

10428. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan granted by the International Monetary Fund to India during the last Financial year;

(b) whether the same was fully utilised for the projects for which it was meant; and

(c) the amount of loan expected from I.M.F. during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No loan was sought from the IMF during the last financial year.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Distribution of Iron and Steel Items by Sail

10429. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether scarce steel items like Rounds/GP sheets (.63/.5 mm) in special/ordinary quality have been released by Branch Sales Office, SAIL, New Delhi under TBS/LTC during January-March/April-June, 1990 by violating distribution norms;

(b) the allocation made percentage wise for Rounds/GP Sheets in both the qualities during the above period;

(c) whether these percentages of allocation were applied uniformly to all customers;

(d) whether pre-offers/additional pre-offers quantities of GP sheets, LFQ were subsequently changed into ordinary quality while status 'A' demand for ordinary quality was pending; and

(e) if so, the quantities so changed alongwith the details of the Parties and the reasons for such change?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no percentage-wise allocation for rounds/G.P. Sheets.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) When alternative quality material was offered against TBS of January-March, 1989, there were no pending Status 'A' bookings for the material.

(e) About 166 tonnes of ordinary quality G.P. Sheets were supplied by SAIL to five parties against LFQ G.P. sheets, so as to obviate the possibility of payment of penalties against TBS Booking.

Advertising expenditure on Soft Drinks and Product Cost

10430. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge expenditure is incurred by the manufacturers of soft drinks on the advertising/publicity resulting in higher cost of the products;

(b) if so, the average cost of publicity expenditure on each bottle;

(c) whether Government propose to put any ceiling on advertising expenditure to bring down the prices; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Permission for Testifying of 7 CLs Outside Wharf Area

10431. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission is proposed to be given for destuffing of 7 CLs outside the wharf area at the shipper's or consignee's premises;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this practice is followed in other major ports in India and abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Question relates to destuffing of FCLs (Full Container Loads) and not 7 CLs.

Normally FCLs are cleared by Customs in the Customs area which is usually in the wharf area, and then released for destuffing and delivery, either in the wharf area, or at the shipper's/consignee's/importer's premises. Special permission in selective cases has been granted for Customs examination and clearance of FCLs outside the wharf/Customs area by deputing Customs staff to consignees premises for the purpose. Customs examination and clearance is not done outside the Customs area as a matter of course mainly due to paucity of staff.

This is the practice followed in the major ports in India, except in Cochin where destuffing and delivery of container-loads are done at the wharf area alone. Definite information on practice followed in different coutries abroad is not available. It is understood that in some developed/western countries pre-Customs cleared FCLs are delivered for destuffing at importer's premises and only those FCLs which are selected for Customs examination are detained for destuffing at the ports for such examination.

Committee Reports on LAC

10432. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports submitted by M.R. Shivaraman Committee, Committee on Petitions of Rajya Sabha and study group of NABARD for giving minimum remunerative prices to Peasants and workers engaged in the lac trade and for raising stock of seedlac are pending with Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement the recommendations made by the said Committees; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). The reports have been received by the Government. It is proposed to implement the recommendations contained therein, as feasible.

(c) Does not arise.

Constitution of a High-Powered Commission on Judicial System

10433. SHRI VENKATA KRISHNA REDDY KASU:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to constitute a high-powered Commission to recommend the structural changes in the present judicial system in order to provide timely justice for the common man; and

(b) if so, the details in respect of its composition and terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). The Government have decided to set up high-level Judicial Commission for the appointment of Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, and for the transfer of Judges from one High Court to another. Its composition is given in the Constitution Sixty-Seventh Amendment Bill, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18.5.1990.

No other Commission is proposed to be set up at present.

Interest charged by Indian Overseas Bank, Calcutta

10434. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Overseas Bank, Calcutta has initiated discussions with some Public Sector Undertakings in connection with interest charged on some account-holders of the Bank;

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Indian Overseas Bank has not initiated discussions with any Public Sector Undertaking regarding interest concession in any of the accounts.

Workers of Re-rolling Industry

10435. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the All India Steel Re-rollers Association regarding the prob difficulties faced by the workers of th rolling industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed taken to mitigate the hardships of workers;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose examined the difficulties of the worker panel of experts; and

(f) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND M AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND TICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a). tion has been drawn by the Assoc towards closure of some re-rolling mil to inadequate supplies of raw materi the main producers.

(b) to (d). Availability of semis/ from main producers is less than 20% c domestic availability i.e. including fro secondary sector. Increased product the secondary sector is further bein couraged. In addition, imports of sem lets are allowed through MMTC as against Replenishment/Additional Lice

(e) and (f). No, Sir/Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Import of Prime coking Coal

10436. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHA WARI: Will the Minister of STEEL MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of prime c coal being imported annually;

e annual production of prime cok-
ı the country; and

e reasons for importing it?

MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (c). Approximate quantities of coking coal imported by the Integrated Steel Plants during the last two years and those planned for the current year are given below:

(*in million tonnes*)

1989-90	1990-91
2	3
5.35	5.6

der to bridge the quantitative and
ı gaps between the requirement
onously available prime quality low
lurgical coking coal, the Integrated
its resort to imports. The imported
lended with the indigenous coal
ı higher ash content percentage in
attain satisfactory technological
rs including desired ash levels.

he production of prime coking coal
untry during 1988-89 was 12.51
nnes and was estimated to have
4 million tonnes during 1989-90.

g of India-Pakistan Business
ell for Women Entrepreneurs

7. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

the Minister of COMMERCE be
o state:

whether a meeting of the India-
Business Council for Women En-
rs was held in New Delhi on 30
0;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the Members who participated in the meeting ; and

(d) the salient features of the discussion held in the meeting and the suggestions given to Government by the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (d). The second meeting of the Joint Business Women's Council of India and Pakistan was held in New Delhi on 28th April, 1990. The participants underlined the need for cooperation between the two countries in imparting training in Administrative and Business Management, for taking up study tours in India and Pakistan to identify the areas of mutual cooperation and to improve volume of trade between India and Pakistan of the mutual advantage of the two countries. No suggestions were given by the Council to the Government.

The following members participated:—

WOMEN'S WING OF NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS

(1) Smt. Neena Malhotra, Chairperson

(2) Smt. Rajni Aggarwal, Chairperson, International Committee

(3) Smt. Priya Khanna, Vice Chairperson

(4) Smt. Shoba Arora, Vice Chairperson, Delhi Chamber

(5) Smt. Narinder Pal Kaur, Secretary

PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS (PAWE)

(1) Begum Salma Ahmed. President

(2) Bushra Ajmal. Joint Secretary

(3) Frazana Rahman, Secretary, Information

(4) Basra Sultana

(5) Shamina Sultana

Import of Super 301 on Textiles Export to U.S.A.

10438. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of U.S. decision to list India under Super 301, on the export of textiles; and

(b) the steps being contemplated to save textile export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) So far no action against Indian exports to the United States has been taken by the US under provisions of Super 301. In the circumstances, there is no question of textiles exports from India to US being affected by the listing of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Smuggling of Stationery

10439. SHRIMATI BASAVA RA WARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ

Will the Minister of FINANCE be ple to state:

(a) whether large scale smugglin stationery from Nepal, Hong Kong and gapore is posing a major threat to the In stationery industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed t taken to check this smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SH TRI): (a) and (b). The information is readily available. It is being collected an be laid on the table of the House.

Sick Tea Gardens

10440. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Wil Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to s

(a) whether there is any proposal u consideration of Government for nation ing some sick tea gardens;

(b) if so, the names of the gardens;

(c) at what stage the proposal stan present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir.
(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Stock Markets

10441. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Wil Minister of FINANCE be pleased to sta

(a) whether the PHD chamber of Commerce and Industry has pleaded that more stock markets be set up particularly in the State capitals;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals alongwith the reasons advanced; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in a Memorandum dated 31st October, 1989, had suggested inter alia, the development of new stock exchanges as the existing stock exchanges would be under service strain on account of likely increase in the number of registered companies, as well in number of investors and volume of transactions by the turn of century.

(c) Government have noted the above suggestion.

Expenditure on Renovation of ITDC Hotels

10442. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked and spent by the ITDC for the purpose of additions, alternations and renovations of its hotel properties during the last three years, year-wise and hotel-wise;

(b) the month-wise details of amount spent on this account during 1989-90;

(c) whether the amount spent in the last month of 1989-90 was disproportionately high; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) The requisite information is given in the attached statement-I.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) and (d). The expenditure booked in the last month of 1989-90 has been to the tune of Rs. 365.72 lakhs against the total expenditure of the order of Rs. 1164.00 lakhs for the whole year. The figure of Rs. 365.72 lakhs booked in the month of Mar 90 is inclusive of (1) Rs. 156 lakhs for the works directly undertaken/executed in the whole year by various units (for which the advice was received in Mar 90); (2) Rs. 50 lakhs has been on account of opening of letter of credit/payment of custom duty; and (3) a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs paid as mobilisation advances for future works thereby leaving a balance of Rs. 100 lakhs approximately as having been spent on addition/alteration/renovation works during the month of Mar 90 which compares favourably with the expenditure incurred in the earlier months.

STATEMENT–I

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Yearwise Budget/Expenditure		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Budget/Expenditure	Budget/Expenditure	Budget/Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
	Add/Alt Improvements of existing Hotels/Units	425.00	772.00	1240.45
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	122.50	225.45	359.75
2.	Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	31.60	13.67	109.50
3.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	22.04	30.61	47.84
4.	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	84.12	250.16	47.95
5.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	25.33	26.33	76.67
6.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	5.16	0.97	48.28

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Yearwise Budget/Expenditure		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Budget/Expenditure	Budget/Expenditure	Budget/Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	25.99	31.31	45.22
8.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	30.05	24.95	90.74
9.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok Varanasi,	19.98	35.94	83.66
10.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	1.49	23.62	71.32
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	13.70	20.32	72.85
12.	Hotel Airport, Calcutta	45.45	66.43	44.34
13.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	10.56	1.22	17.52
14.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	0.38	—	7.92
15.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	12.32	4.41	0.39

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Yearwise Budget/Expenditure		
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
		Budget/Expenditure	Budget/Expenditure	Budget/Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Hotel Agra Ashok	—	2.92	—
17.	Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai	0.82	2.85	1.94
18.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	—	13.63	8.00
19.	Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok, Bodhgaya	—	—	7.67
20.	Lalithamahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	7.20	13.56	7.52
21.	Bharatpur Forest Lodge, Bharatpur	—	—	0.03
22.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	2.83	5.44	1.28
23.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi	24.20	7.55	8.29

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Yearwise Budget/Expenditure					
		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Budget/Expenditure		Budget/Expenditure		Budget/Expenditure	
1	2	3		4		5	
24.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok		0.40		—		0.74
25.	Hotel Mahabalipuram Ashok		1.23		—		—
26.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad		3.26		2.40		0.75
27.	Misc. work		—		26.15		—
		425.00	492.55	772.00	829.89	1240.45	1164.04
	SAY		493.00		830.00	SAY*	1164.00 lakhs

*Provisional and subject to audit.

STATEMENT–II

Monthwise Expenditure during 89-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Bud-get	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Add/Alt/Imp/ Reno	1240.45													
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi		16.63	4.10	6.35	53.28	21.49	41.06	22.50	16.71	34.86	23.39	16.28	103.15	359.75
2.	Samrat Hotel, New Delhi		7.17	1.59	1.51	0.12	11.03	19.55	8.03	4.94	11.73	11.86	4.70	27.27	109.50
3.	Qutab Hote, New Delhi		1.59	1.96	5.92	3.59	3.63	13.00	5.31	0.01	4.12	4.73	1.34	2.64	47.84
4.	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi		0.01	3.00	0.47	0.60	9.76	3.93	1.69	4.07	7.29	4.27	0.22	12.64	47.95

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Bud-get	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi		0.25	5.87	3.96	6.82	2.51	7.32	5.87	0.53	6.19	11.96	—	25.39	76.67
6.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi		—	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	28.72	19.44	48.28
7.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi		—	—	3.93	—	—	2.44	3.86	—	9.24	6.09	—	19.66	45.22
8.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore		—	—	0.12	—	7.80	6.84	25.65	1.26	10.79	9.36	0.11	28.81	90.74
9.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi		1.79	2.09	6.57	0.45	12.76	13.10	23.45	1.54	4.10	1.80	4.58	11.43	83.66
10.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna		—	—	1.01	4.03	7.59	6.80	12.25	3.83	7.44	4.76	6.78	16.83	71.32

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Bud-get	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam		4.99	3.39	2.63	—	—	—	—	—	9.76	—	2.41	49.67	72.85
12.	Hotel Airport, Calcutta		—	2.94	3.16	1.74	2.72	3.40	1.88	0.23	2.76	4.99	0.83	19.69	44.34
13.	Hotel Jammu Ashom, Jammu		—	—	—	—	—	—	11.42	0.43	1.09	—	—	4.58	17.52
14.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur		—	—	—	—	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.22	2.31	0.22	1.46	3.47	7.92
15.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur		—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.35	0.02	0.39

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Bud-get	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16.	Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.46 (–)	0.01	—	—	1.49	1.94
18.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar		—	1.30	0.20	0.19	—	—	3.80	—	0.37	1.34	0.05	0.75	8.00
19.	Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok, Bodhgaya		1.66	1.20	0.54	0.43	—	0.01	0.34	—	0.09	0.05	0.05	3.30	7.67
20.	Lalithamahal Palace Hotel, Mysore		—	—	—	1.34	—	0.11	—	—	0.01	—	—	6.10	

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Bud-get	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21.	Bharatpur Forest Lodge, Bharatpur		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	0.03
22.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.28
23.	Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi		—	—	—	—	—	2.36	—	—	0.08	—	1.09	4.76	8.29
24.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho		—	0.63	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	0.74
25.	Hotel Mahabali-puram, Ashok		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of the hotel	Bud-get	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad		0.03	0.39	0.07	0.05	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.20	0.75
27.	Misc. work		1.58	—	0.25	0.91	—	—	—	—	0.02	— (–)	2.76	—	—
	Total:		36.02	28.48	36.84	73.62	79.45	119.94	126.27	34.23	112.29	84.91	66.27	365.72	1164.04

SAY Rs. 1164.00 lakhs

SBI Scheme for Small Scale Industries

10443. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has launched a new scheme known as "Rehabilitation clinics" to contribute to the solution of the specific problems faced by the small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of women entrepreneurs who are expected to benefit by the cell opened for them by the SBI during the year 1990?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that to expedite finalisation of rehabilitation packages for sick small scale industries, rehabilitation cells have been created at its Zonal Offices with an Administrative Officer (Rehabilitation) incharge of the Cell. The in-house team consisting of various functionaries of the bank also meets periodically to discuss problems relating to rehabilitation of the sick units.

(c) State Bank of India has reported that in addition to the various schemes under small scale and small business finance under which the women entrepreneurs receive credit facilities, the bank has lauched a scheme called "Stree Shakti Package" whereunder concessions in interest rate and margins have been given. Under this scheme 1.5 lakhs women entrepreneurs have so far been granted advances and the total outstanding loans as on December 1989 were Rs. 86 crores.

[*Translation*]

Forms of Unit Trust of India in E

10444. KUMARI UMA BHAR the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

(a) whether some of the form Unit Trust of India are in English mostly in English, if so, the numbe forms:

(b) the number of forms requir filled in English only; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing f various schemes to be filled in Hindi when this arrangement is likely to b

THE DEPUTY MINISTER I MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANI TRI): (a) to (c). According to the inf received from UTI, most of their f present are in English for operatio sons as data relating to the large nu Unit holders and timely payment dends etc. have to be done with th computers. The UTI has been asked duce as many forms in Hindi as fe

[*English*]

Alleged Harassment of Reve Officials

10445. SHRI BALASAHEB PATIL: Will the minister of FINA pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of alle assment of revenue officials as re the 'Times of India' dated 19th Marc

(b) whether any investigation h made to find out if any harassment h caused to the officials as allege report;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against officials responsible causing harassment; and

(d) the precautionary measures taken, if any, to eliminate the possibility of recurrence of such cases of harassment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) It has been alleged that one officer was transferred from Bombay to Bhubaneswar and later to the madras Staff Training College and that his promotion was blocked for more than six years. It has also been alleged that promotion was denied to another officer by initiating disciplinary action against him on a flimsy charge without investigation and that the recommendation of the DPC in his case was out in 'sealed cover';

(b) It is not true that the concerned two officers were harassed. One officer was transferred from Bombay to Bhubaneswar after completion of the tenure of 4 years in the normal course. From Bhubaneswar, he was transferred to the Madras Staff Training College after completion of nearly 4 years in the normal course. He was recently promoted as Collector of Customs and Central Excise and posted to Bombay.

In the case of the other officer, the recommendation of the Departmental Promotion Committee was placed in a sealed cover because of disciplinary, proceedings which is the normal practice.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Steel Scrap Yard at Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh

10446. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a steel scrap yard in Ratlam district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Setting up of Yatri Niwas in Haryana

10447. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any place in Haryana is being considered by Government for setting up of Yatri Niwas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Laboratory Facilities in ITDC Hotels

10448. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a laboratory was set up in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi for conducting random tests of food materials;

(b) if so, its performance during 1987-88 to 1989-90 and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years; and

(c) the number of employees recruited on that job and the details of jobs entrusted to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). Primarily for the prestigious CHOGM Conference, a skeleton Chemical Food Testing Laboratory was set up with 4 employees in 1983 in Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, which functioned only upto 1986-87. Two of the four employees left the services in 1984 and the services of the remaining two (viz an analyst and a Lab Assistant) are being utilised by ITDC in its Medical and Health Wing for assisting its Delhi-based hotel unit in ensuring compliance of the provisions of Food and Adulteration Act. ITDC has not incurred any expenditure on equipment/machinery for this set up during last 3 years.

Export of Spices

10449. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and quantum of spices exported during the year 1989-90 and foreign exchange earned;

(b) whether the target of export of spices during the year 1989-90 had been achieved;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of spices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Export of spices has exceeded targets, quantity-wise, although there was a shortfall, value-wise during 1989-90. This was mainly because of lesser unit value realisation and lesser export of pepper, due to easy supply position in the international market.

(d) Export promotion measure being undertaken include publicity campaigns, participation in trade fairs, organisation of buyer-seller meets and quality improvement programmes, in addition to various incentives like CCS and import replenishment.

Export of Spices

Sl. No.	Item	Target for 1989-90		Achievements in export of spices during 1989-90	
		Qty. MTs.	Value Rs. lakhs	Qty. MTs.	Value Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pepper	42000	21000	36601	15987.74
2.	Cardamom (small)	750	1125	171	319.41
3.	Cardamom (lage)	300	140	598	255.62
4.	Chillies	8000	1495	10713	2098.76
5.	Ginger	5200	1040	7315	1271.53
6.	Turmeric	13000	1300	16468	1572.42
7.	Currypowder	3000	500	3107	602.47
8.	Seed and other Spices	14000	1400	24312	3074.36

Sl. No.	Item	Target for 1989-90		Achievements in export of spices during 1989-90	
		Qty. MTs.	Value Rs. lakhs	Qty. MTs.	Value Rs. lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Spice Oils and oleoresins	450	2000	601	2253.77
	Total	86700	30000	99886	27436.08

* Figures are provisional.

ribution of Iron and Steel Materials

0450. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:
SHRI KESHARI LAL:

Vill the Minister of STEEL AND MINES ›ased to state:

a) whether Iron and Steel materials been released by Branch Sales Office, New Delhi to parties covered by Ad-Departmental Committee/Government Reports No. 10 and 11 dated 21 Octo-9/1 January, 90 and 26 December, 1989 ctively on the basis of fake capacity cates against the contents of the ca-' certificates to some DCTD units for ıercial production against chartered eer's certificate and to some DGTD vithout obtaining clearance from DGTD ding commencement of commercial ıction;

b) whether these parties were also ›ed materials against TBS booking red against confirmed bookings of DRS mers and by allocating light sections of ›rsion angles in TBS to private parties refusing supplies to EEPCRO holders ven delaying defence priorities; and

:) if so, the protection Government se to provide to customers who are ened by these officials?

HE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUS-(SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) BSO, New Delhi has supplied Iron and Steel ials in terms of JPC guidelines and on ission of documents required under ıidelines.

)n receipt of a complaint from a party ıed to the Delhi branch, an internal nittee in SAIL was asked to look into it. Committee submitted its report on).1989. Certain corrective actions arising out of the report were taken by the zonal office. The issues brought out by the party were also a subject matter of audit memos in December, 89 and January, 90. The audit memos pertaining to distribution plicy have been replied by SAIL and the other pertaining to dishonouring of cheques is under reply. Since this matter came to the notice of the head-quarters of SAIL Marketing organisation, two senior level committees were also appointed by SAIL to look into the issues in its entirety. The Committees have come to the conclusion that

(i) neither the JPC nor the internal guidelines of SAIL have been violated.

(ii) the branch has followed practices prevalent over a number of years.

(iii) all bookings have been made on a uniform basis.

It is not possible for SAIL to check the authencity of documents. Wherever authenticity of documents have been questioned in the complaints, these have been sent to the issuing authorities for their verification.

(b) Supplies of materials have been made in consonance with the laid down guidelines and procedures. There was no pending demand from EEPC/Defence at the time of offering the items referred to in the question.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Second Tiger Safari In Karnataka

10451. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Second Tiger Safari is proposed to be established in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of its location, the area and the number of different species of animals to be kept there;

(c) Whether Government propose to provide special central assistance to make the safari complex a famous tourist centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Income-Tax Raids

10452. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of big and well known companies raided by the Department of Income Tax during the last two years;

(b) the details of companies wherein irregularities were found in these raids; and

(c) the outcome of the raids?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The Income Tax Department conducted 11,489 searches at various premises including those of companies during the financial years 1988-89 and 1989-90. These searches resulted in the seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets of estimated value of Rs.280.73 crores. In the statements recorded during the course of the searches, the persons searched have disclosed unaccounted income of Rs.442.80 crores.

Details of searches which resulted in seizure of *prima-facie* unaccounted assets worth Rs. 1 crore or more, are given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of concealed income surrendered during searches (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Gunwant C. Gopani and Others, Bombay	588.46	368.81
2.	Khaitan Group, Calcutta	446.36	—
3.	Dalmia Group and its connected cases, Delhi	381.91	56.40
4.	Shri Kanti Lal A. Shah and others, Bombay	284.82	—
5.	M/s. Ganesh Prasad Gondilal and associates, Kanpur	245.16	220.07
6.	Dr. S.P. Srivastava and Shrimati Lata Srivastava, New Delhi	217.45	—
7.	Shri Somabhai Kanchanlal Patel and Others, Bombay	206.90	2.00
8.	M/s. Readyfoods (P) Limited, Bangalore	200.00	—

Sl. No.	Name	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of concealed income surrendered during searches (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
9.	M/s. Malhotra Steel Industries Group, Ahmedabad	200.00	615.00
10.	Sri Valli Vilas M.P. Pavadai Chettair Sons and others, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	187.12	206.67
11.	M/s. Balakrishan Pens (Private) Limited, Bombay	176.30	357.05
12.	M/s. Arun Poddar and others, Calcutta	173.60	—
13.	Shri lachmandas S. Pherwani and other, Bombay	164.09	197.98
14.	M/s. Ranjit Group of Industries, Ahmedabad	154.91	43.06
15.	M. Bhuwalka Group, Calcutta	153.87	4.30
16.	Dr. P.R. Mukherjee and U. Upadhyay Group, Asansol (WB)	132.14	205.65

Sl. No.	Name	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of concealed income surrendered during searches (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
17.	Shri Gunwant Rai H. Desai, Bombay	124.85	200.00
18.	Shri A.K. Aggarwal, New Delhi	123.98	—
19.	Hira Lal Agarwal and Others, Kanpur	121.34	—
20.	Haripada Khatua, Calcutta	120.04	100.00
21.	M/s. Satya Narayan Rastogi and Others, Hardoi	119.60	3.00
22.	Bagla and Khemka Group, New Delhi	119.27	5.14
23.	Shri R. Koteswara Rao, Hyderabad	118.69	24.30
24.	Shri Kantilal D. Shah and others, Ahmedabad	117.43	200.16
25.	M/s. Tetron Commercial Limited, Calcutta	117.27	—

Sl. No.	Name	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of concealed income surrendered during searches (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
26.	M/s. Bhavna Construction Company, and others, Ahmedabad	111.83	101.95
27.	Maheswari Group and others, Kanpur	108.02	54.00
28.	M/s. Fogla Group M/s. Tulsayan Group Goenka Group — Calcutta	106.53	—
29.	M/s. D.P. Jewellers and M/s. Zinzuwadia Brother, Ahmedabad	106.47	55.80
30.	J.C. Budhraja Group, New Delhi	105.61	—

Sl. No.	Name	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount of concealed income surrendered during searches (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
31.	M/s. Banwari Lal Mohanlal Group and M/s. M.S. Saraf Group, Kanpur.	103.11	44.31
32.	M/s. M.R. Bhansali and Company, Bombay	101.49	182.40

[*English*]

Setting up of New Hotels in Kerala

10453. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some leading hotel industries in the country and abroad have applied for setting up hotels at the tourist centres in Kerala to boost tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of applications cleared in this regard; and

(c) the further steps to be taken by Government in that regard to ensure adequate hotel facilities in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has taken steps provide various incentives to hotels to e courage setting up of more hotels in t country including Kerala.

Export of Iron Ore by KIOCL

10454. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKT Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of iron ore exported Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. in 198 89 and 1989-90;

(b) the target set for the export of in ore by the said company in 1990-91; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the t get?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINI AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JU TICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) In ore exported by Kudremukh Iron Ore Co pany Limited (KIOCL) in 1988-89 and 198 90 is as follows:

Item		*Item Quantity exported (Million tonnes)*	
		1988-89	*1989-90*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Iron ore concentrate	3.00	3.40
2.	Iron ore pellets	1.68	1.95
	Total	4.68	5.35

(b) KIOCL has planned an export of 4.0 million tonnes of iron ore concentrate and 2.5 million tonnes of iron ore pellets in 1990-91

(c) The Company has already obtain orders for the major quantity of supplies a does not envisage any difficulty in reachi the target.

[*Translation*]

Policy Regarding Industrial Relations in Banks

10455. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revise the policy in regard to the industrial relations in banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the manner in which the bank employees will be benefitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Production and Price of Metallic Ores

10456. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the manes of metallic ores mined in the country during the last three years;

(b) the quantum consumed for domestic use thereof and the quantum of metallic ores exported alongwith the export price of each ore; and

(c) the standard market price of each of the indigenous metallic ore and imported metals separately?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cable car Facility at Kemmanna Gudi in Karnataka

10457. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kemmanna Gudi in Karnataka is a very good tourist resort;

(b) it so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to provide cable car facilities at Kemmanna Gudi to boost tourism;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would approve schemes of private entrepreneurs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is for the State Government to examine such proposals as and when submitted by private entrepreneurs.

Imports of Capital Goods

10458. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the imports of capital goods during 1989-90 as compared to 1988-89; and

(b) the reasons for the increase, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Import of capital goods during 1989-90* and 1988-89* is as under:

	Value Rs. Crores	
1988-89	1989-90 (up to Jan. 90)	1988-89 (up to Jan. 1989)
1	2	3
6905.78	7081.70	5525.32

*Provisional

(b) There are many contributory factors like imports for technological upgradation / export production, inflation, fluctuation in foreign exchange rates etc. for the increase.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Branches of Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank

10459. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) where Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank has applied for opening its branches; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and the time by which branches of the said Bank are proposed to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not received any request from Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank for allotment of additional centres for opening branches.

(b) Two licences earlier issued to Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank for opening branches at centres Bhola and Loharkhet in Almora District are pending for utilisation. As the bank could not open its branches at the centres by 31st March 1990 due to inadequate infrastructure, the Reserve Bank of India has extended the validity period of these licences upto September, 1990.

Export of Sugar

10460. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of sugar likely to be exported in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): Likely exports of sugar in the current financial year are as follows:

EEC	:	10,000 MT
USA	:	12,000 MT Approximately

The above exports will be against the preferential quotas alloted by EEC and USA for India. In addition, exports of some

quantities are likely to some neighbouring countries.

[English]

Export of Basic Drugs and Finished Medicines

10461. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether same facilities are being provided for the export of basic drugs and finished medicines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to give more incentives for export of finished medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Cash Compensatory support (CCS) and import replenishment are among the facilities granted for export of bulk drugs and formulations. CCS at 15% of fob value is admissible on export of drugs excluding 27 items in the negative list. CCS at 15% is also admissible on all drug formulations, including those manufactured out of the bulk drugs in the negative list.

Import replenishment at the rate of 15% of fob value of bulk drugs and at the rate of 20% of fob value of formulations is admissible against exports.

(b) CCS is intended to compensate unrebated indirect tax components, freight disadvantage and market development costs on the export product in due measure. Import replenishment provides inputs for export porduction.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

T.V. Serials/Feature Films Pending for Approval

10462. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of T.V. serials and feature films are pending with his Ministry for approval;

(b) if so, the names of these serials and feature films with specific reasons for pendency in each case;

(c) whether Government propose to revise its existing norms to accord approval to pending T.V. serials and feature films;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of charges, if any, which are required to be paid by the producers of T.V. serials?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). The scheme for accepting new proposals under sponsored TV serials was suspended with effect form May 7, 1986. All proposals received by that date have since been processed and finalised. As regards proposals for telecast of feature films, received in large numbers, their examination is an on-going process. There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government to change the procedure for screening/selection of the offers for telecast of feature films.

(e) In accordance with the existing procedures, an applicant is not required to pay any processing fee for consideration of his proposal.

Rate of Savings

10463. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of savings as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product in India since 1980 as compared to Japan and other advanced countries; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government keeping the upward trend in the cost of living in mind, to step up the rate of saving for mustering additional resources for the plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The requisite data, as available is given in the Annexure.

(b) The rate of saving in the economy is influenced by many factors such as the rate of interest, growth of real output and the distribution of income in the economy. Government's efforts are directed towards raising the rate of savings providing incentives for saving and discouraging unessential consumption and thereby mustering additional resources for the plan.

STATEMENT

Gross Domestic Savings as Percentage of GDP

Sl. No.		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	India*	21	21	19	20	19	20	20	20	21
2.	Japan@	31	32	31	30	31	32	32	34	N.A.
3.	USA@	17	18	15	15	16	16	15	13	N.A.
4.	UK@	19	20	20	18	17	18	18	18	N.A.
5.	West Germany@	25	23	24	23	23	24	24	25	N.A.
6.	France	21	17	17	20	19	19	20	20	N.A.
7.	Italy	22	19	20	18	18	18	23	21	N.A.

* Source : National Accounts Statistics, 1990. Estimates relate to Fiscal years beginning 1 April.

@ Source : World Development Reports of the World Bank for various years from 1982 to 1989.

[*Translation*]

TFAI Facilities Like Pragati Maidan in Other Cities

10464. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) propose to provide facilities like those provided at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in some other cities also;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to provide such facilities in Uttar Pradesh also;

(d) if so, when and where and the amount allocated therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Trade Fair Authority of India aims at organising trade fairs not only in Delhi but also in other important cities and State capitals. Though there are certain proposals to develop exhibition infrastructure in the metropolitan cities in the country like Bombay, no definite project has emerged.

(c) to (e). In 1987, the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh requested TFAI to prepare feasibility report for setting up of an exhibition complex in Lucknow. TFAI informed Govt. of U.P. about the terms of preparing such a report. In the absence of a reply from Govt. of U.P. no further progress has been made on the proposal.

[*English*]

Special Duty Allowance in Offices of North Eastern Region

10465. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary Govern orders have since been issued for pay of the Special duty Allowance to all Sec of the Central Government Employees ing in different offices of North Eastern R with retrospective effect in accordanc provisions of Government of India dated 14th December, 1983;

(b) if so, which are those offices:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor an time by which the orders are likely issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL S TRI): (a) to (c). In accordance wit Government of India order dated 14.12. Special (Duty) Allowance has been all to Central Government Civilian emplo as an incentive to attract and retai services of competent officers in the Eastern Region. These orders are cable to all those Central Government ian employees who have All India Tra Liability and are posted to North Ea Region. Therefore, there is no need for ing a separate order in respect of C Govt. employees having All India Tra Liability and working in North Ea Region. However, in very few excep cases, the condition of All India Tra Liability was relaxed in public interest.

Residential Flats Taken on Lease United Bank of India

10466. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Wi Minister of FINANCE be pleased to st

(a) whether the United Bank of has obtained residential flats for thei ployees on lease in Delhi, if so, the nu of flats taken on lease as on date;

(b) whether the Bank has ren lease deeds on expiry of lease agreem

(c) the number of cases where landlords refused to accept the renewed lease agreements during 1989 and 1990 (so far);

(d) whether the Bank has vacated the premises in case landlords did not agree to accept the new lease agreements and requested for vacation of flats;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action, if any, proposed to be taken by Government is this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) United Bank of India has reported that it has taken 115 flats on lease in Delhi for its employees as on date.

(b) It is the endeavour of the Bank to get the lease deeds renewed on their expiry.

(c) According to Bank, landlords have refused to accept the renewed lease agreements in 33 cases during 1989 and 1990 (so far);

(d) to (f). The Bank has reported that it has vacated 30 flats so far after taking into account the genuine difficulties of the landlords. In the remaining cases the Bank has not been able to make alternative arrangements and is also not convinced about the genuineness of the demand of the landlords for vacation.

Acquisition of premises on lease/rental basis, renewal of lease deeds and vacation of premises are matters of day to day operations of the Banks and decisions in this regard are taken by banks themselves on commercial considerations. Government do not interfere in such day to day operations of the Banks.

Concessional Rate of Customs duty to Hindustan Photo films Manufacturing Company Ltd.

10467. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concessional rate of customs duty was granted around 1982 onwards to Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., only after taking into consideration the Excise duty, Sales tax, conversion cost and large investment made by Government in the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., for expansion programme for integrated manufacture of all photo-sensitised goods;

(b) whether the same method was adopted in granting concessional rate of customs duty to private sector units; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Presumably the reference is to the concessional rates of customs duty on import of photo sensitised goods. Initially, import duty concession was granted around 1976 for import of colour jumbo films for processing into colour cine films. Import duty concessions for import of jumbo rolls of other photo-sensitised goods were also extended subsequently at various concessional rates. The duty concessions available under the relevant notifications are not confined to Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited and can be availed of by any importer so long as he fulfils the conditions stipulated in the relevant notifications.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Loans Sanctioned by Delhi Financial Corporation

10468. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Financial Corporation has achieved its targets for sanctioning and disbursement of loans during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the number of schemes for setting up of new industries sanctioned during the period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken against the erring officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). It has been reported by Delhi Financial Corporation that the targets for sanctions during 1989-90 were achieved and a total number of 561 schemes were sanctioned for setting up new industries. However, targets for disbursements during the said period could not be achieved as there had been delays in sanctioning of loan applications during the first six months which adversely affected the loan disbursements. Further, disbursements of loans were also delayed in some cases in the disbursement department. The corporation has already initiated departmental action against an officer and has reported that it is also contemplating suitable action against certain other officials.

Participation by Doordarshan in International T.V. Producers Market in 1990

10469. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan participated in international T.V. producers market 1990 at Cannes between April 20th and 25th;

(b) if so, the Indian movies that were on display there;

(c) the benefits that Doordarshan gained out of this; and

(d) whether there were any of our films and if so, the details there

THE MINISTER OF INFORM AND BROADCASTING AND MINIST PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SH UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Festival serves as a m point for buyers and sellers of T. grammes. Doordarshan accordingly pated in this Festival to promote the its own programmes. In all, 22 tele-fil full length feature films produced by darshan, both in-house and by comm ing outside Directors, were at dis Doordarshan-India stall set up at the

(c) and (d). Contracts for su programmes, including two films 'Da 'Marattam', to the tune of US $ 26,00 executed at Cannes itself. Additional for supply of programmes valued a 25,000 have been received. As a r the marketing effort of Doordarshan at the Festival, many foreign buyer impressed and a steady flow of trade ies continue to be received.

[*Translation*]

Sale of English and Hindi Maga Published by Publication Divi

10470. SHRI R. S. PRASAD: Minister of INFORMATION AND B CASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present sale of each English and Hindi Magazines and cals etc. published by Publication D and since when each of these is bei lished;

(b) the names of the magazin periodicals etc., the publication and tion of which has been suspended du

last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the arrangements, if any, proposed to be made for resumption of publication and sale thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI. P. UPENDRA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) "Indian and Foreign Review" was earlier brought out by Publications Division on behalf of Ministry of External Affairs. Since June '88, the magazine is brought out by Ministry of External Affairs under a new name "India Perspective".

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Name of Magazine*	*Langauge*	*Periodicity*	*Sale (Approx)*	*Year of commencement*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Bal Bharati	Hindi	Monthly	23,300 Copies	1948
2.	Ajkal	Hindi	Monthly	7,300 "	1945
3.	Yojana	Hindi	Fortnightly	16,450 "	1957
4.	Kurukshetra	Hindi	Monthly	6,900 "	1955
5.	Rozgar Samachar	Hindi	Weekly	71,600 "	1976
6.	Yojana	Englih	Fortnightly	24,750 "	1957
7.	Kurukshetra	English	Monthly	9,425 "	1952
8.	Employment News	English	Weekly	3,16,400 "	1976

Report of Committee on Electoral Reforms

10471. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level Committee constituted by Government for electoral reforms has given its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are given below. These recommendations are presently under consideration of the Government.

STATEMENT

Main Recommendations of the Committee on Electoral Reforms

1. The Election Commission to be a three member body. The appointment of Chief Election Commissioner to be in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition. The CEC to be consulted for appointment of other Members.

2. A fresh delimitation on the basis of 1981 census, Rotation of sets reserved for Scheduled Castes.

3. Introduction of multi-purpose photo identity cards.

4. No individual to be allowed to contest from more than two constituencies.

5. Non-serious candidates to be discouraged. Security deposit of independent candidates to be raised. Forfeiture of security deposit for failure to secure less than 1/4th of the votes polled.

6. Statutory backing for important provisions of model Code of Conduct.

7. Use of electronic voting machines in all future elections.

8. A series of legislative measures to be undertaken to eradicate booth capturing, rigging and intimidation of voters.

9. State funding in kind to a limited extent to recognised political parties, to begin with.

10. Plying of automobiles, carrying of firearms, sale and distribution of liquor on poll day to be electoral offences.

11. Disqualification under Anti-defection law to be restricted to voluntary resignation and voting or abstention against party whip only in the case of vote of confidence, money bill or vote of thank to the President. President or Governor to decide the issue of disqualification after obtaining the Election Commission's opinion.

12. Constitution of an Expert Committee to go further into the question of change of the present electoral system.

13. A standing Committee to the Parliament to go into all electoral matters.

[*English*]

Companies having Collaboration with U.S.A.

10472. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies having collaboration with the USA in different fields;

(b) the total participation of US Companies;

(c) whether Government have received proposals from these companies for increasing the trading limits; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take on these applications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). During 1981 to 1989 ,1376 foreign collaborations were approved between Indian and U.S. Companies involving total investment of Rs. 28,202.48 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Trading limit have been imposed only on companies having more than 40% non-resident interest. Govt. receives requests for permission for higher trading limits periodicaly from such companies. A higher trading limit is permitted on case to case to basis in the light of relevant factors, e.g. ancillarization, marketing of products manufactured by Public Sector Undertakings, and exports etc.

Opening of Regional Rural Banks in Tamil Nadu

10473. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional rural banks opened in Tamil Nadu during 1988-8 1989-90;

(b) whether Government prop open more regional rural banks in the during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL S TRI): (a) No Regional Rural Bank has opened in Tamil Nadu during 1988-8 1989-90.

(b) and (c). There is no propo present to open any new Regional Bank in Tamil Nadu during 1990-91.

Setting up of a High Power Trans at Pavagadh Hill in Panchmah

10474. SHRI SHANKER VAGHELA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATIO BROADCASTING be pleased to stat

(a) whether State Governm Gujarat had sent a proposal for establ a high power transmitter at Pavagadh Panchmahal district as the existing low transmitter is not covering the adjac eas; and

(b) if so, the time by which a high transmitter is likely to be set up so tha areas of this region would be covere

THE MINISTER OF INFORM AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTI PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SH UPENDRA): (a) and (b). A request for lishment of additional TV transmit Gujarat State including Panchmahal was recently received from the Gover

of Gujarat. Besides the two low power TV transmitters, one each at Godhara and Dohad already functioning in the district, parts of Panchmahal district also receive TV service from the high power TV transmitter at Ahmedabad. Whereas it is the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including those in Panchmahal distt. as expeditiously as possible, the objective can be achieved in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for this purpose.

Efforts Made to Spread Legal Literacy Among People

10475. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the efforts made during the last one year to spread legal literacy among the masses and educate the people about preventive litigation and conciliatory settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Promotion of legal literacy is one of the strategic legal aid programmes adopted by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes set up by the Central Government. The Committee is publishing a Quarterly Legal Aid Newsletter separately in Hindi and English for creating awareness amongst the people and providing a forum for exchange of views and experience on the delivery of legal services to the weaker sections. The Committee also renders financial assistance to the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards, Voluntary Social Action Group etc., subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, for the purpose of bringing out booklets, pamphlets and brochures, etc. on various laws affecting the poor. Under the legal literacy programme.

Mass-media like Radio, Doodarshan are also being utilised; production of documentary films and video films and exhibition of cinema-slides on availability of legal aid also forms part of the Legal Literacy Programme.

Legal Aid Camps and Legal Literacy Camps programmes are also being organised by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards. Marriage Counselling Centre in Delhi, Grievances Cells and four permanent Conciliation Committees in Gujarat and several such Committees in the State of Tamil Nadu are functioning. Lectures, seminars, workshops, Exhibitions and Para-legal Courses are also being organised by the various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards for spreading Legal Literacy among the masses and educating them about preventive litigation and Conciliatry settlement.

On the basis of the information as made available to the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, during the last one year, 40 Legal Literacy Camps were held. In 248 Legal Aid Camps organised, 13,772 people benefitted. In 487 Lok Adalats, 1,15,066 cases were settled and compensation amounting to Rs. 21,24,50,086 has been awarded (See Statement attached)

STATEMENT

The break up of Legal Aid Camps/Lok Adalats and Legal Literacy Camps etc. Held in Different Parts of the Country during the Past One year (based on the information as received from State Boards)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Board	Legal Aid Camp		Lok Adalat		Compensation paid Rs.	Remarks
		Held (No.)	Persons benefitted	Held (No.)	Cases Settled		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	—	3	29,246	7,28,72,721	
2.	Assam	2		7	149		
3.	Bihar			5			Teams of young lawyers visited several Jails and Remand Homes Conciliatory Samities established.
4.	Goa	—	—	2	108		

Sl. No.	Name of the State Board	Legal Aid Camp		Lok Adalat			Remarks
		Held (No.)	Persons benefitted	Held (No.)	Cases Settled	Compensation paid Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							ances Cell Permanent Conciliation Committee at Rajkot and Bhuj.
6.	Haryana						2 Para-Legal Camps; 3 Awareness Camps.
7.	Karnataka	110	1211	69	5511	3,74,52,034	A.I.R. 10 programmes T.V. 6 programmes Pamphlet printed and distributed Lectures–31; Seminar on role of legal aid in combating atrocities over the weaker sections of the society.
8.	Kerala	—	No statistics provided				Seminars and

Sl. No.	Name of the State Board	Legal Aid Camp		Lok Adalat			Remarks
		Held (No.)	Persons benefitted	Held (No.)	Cases Settled	Compensation paid Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							meetings arranged.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	40	—	—	Talk on Radio and achievements published in newspapers.
10.	Maharashtra	—	—	78	2,355		
		Figures for 1989-90 not available.					
11.	Manipur	—	—	3	366	12,12,000	Quarterly Newsletter published.
12.	Meghalaya	Statistics not given					
13.	Mizoram	Statistics not given					

Sl. No.	Name of the State Board	Legal Aid Camp		Lok Adalat		Compensation paid Rs.	Remarks
		Held (No.)	Persons benefitted	Held (No.)	Cases Settled		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Orissa	—	—	277	74,659		Para-legal training camps for Women, use of T.V. and Radio.
15.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	Held 6 Legal Literacy Camps.
16.	Tamil Nadu	115	9761		1,151	—	Mediation Centre.
17.	Tripura	No Statistics given					
18.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	8 Legal Literacy camps; Literature distributed; 11 Lectures organised.
19.	West Bengal	Statistics not given					
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—Nil— information					

Sl. No.	Name of the State Board	Legal Aid Camp		Lok Adalat		Compensation paid Rs.	Remarks
		Held (No.)	Persons benefitted	Held (No.)	Cases Settled		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Delhi	—	—	3	1,521	10,09,14,331	Marriage Counselling 671 applications, 93 settled. Lectures, seminars, legal aidcamps organised.
22.	Pondicherry	14	2800	—	—		5 Legal Literacy programmes; 6 Conciliation Cells also functioning.
	Total:	248	13,772	487	1,15,06	21,24,50,086	40

Demand For Second Channel by Orissa Government

10476. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa has made a demand for second channel of television to telecast programmes in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided, in principle, to introduce Second Channel TV Service in 16 additional cities, including Bhubaneshwar (Cuttack), under the Eighth Plan, subject to availability of funds.

Proposal For Conducting Programmes In Second Channel on T.V. and A.I.R. by Private Agency

10477. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to conduct certain programmes in the second channel of T.V. as also in A.I.R. entirely by private agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening Balance of Items Kept for Sale In Customs House Retail Shops

10478. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30th March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 2947 regarding sale of confiscated sarees and state:-

(a) whether Government propose to display daily the pending balance of the items kept for sale in All Customs House retail shops; and

(b) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The feasibility of displaying daily the opening balance of the items kept for sale in all Customs House retail shops is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Children's Programmes In Hindi

10479. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast children's programme like 'Micky Mouse' in Hindi also.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Such programmes are at present acquired by Doordarshan mainly from international sources as the requisite facilities and specialised expertise needed for their indigenous production are scarce. It is, nevertheless, the endeavour of

Doordarshan to promotes the production of these programmes within the country.

[*English*]

Plans Made by State Tourism Development Corporations to Promote Tourism

10480. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to illuminate historical monuments to promote tourism during 1990-91;

(b) whether the State Tourism Development Corporation has sent such plans to union Government for financial assistance and approval; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof and action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c). The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments Union Territories. However the Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories for strengthening tourism infrastructure in country including floadlighting of monuments of tourist importance. This financial assistance is considered bases on the specific proposals of the State Government/Union Territories, their merit, inter-se priorities and availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Seminar on Autonomy for Electronic Media

10481. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on auto electronic media was held at Hyd the second week of January this Y

(b) if so, the main observat suggestions made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction th

THE MINISTER OF INFOR AND BROADCASTING AND MINI PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (UPENDRA): (a) A colloquium o Bharati Bill has been held by P Institute of Development Studies a Institute of Management and Com Hyderabad on 16.1.1990.

(b) The gist of conclusions an mendations made at this Colloquiu below.

(c) The suggestions made h considered while finalising arrange the Prasar Bharati Bill which has bee for consideration of this House.

STATEMENT

Gist of Conclusions and recomme Made on The Colloquium He Prakasam Institute of Develop Studies and India Institute of Man and Commerce at Hyderaba 16.1.1990

The colloquium welcome tiative taken by the Governme autonomy to the electronic m expressed appreciation of the in which the draft bill has bee before the public for debate making suggestions for impr The colloquium noted with sa the intention behind the estab of the Corporation mentione Statement of objects and Re tached to the Bill. The colloqui

various suggestions such as it is necessary to distinguish between the functions of higher policy making and management of regular operations at the highest policy making level there should be a Board of Trustees rather than a Board of Governors and for management of regular operations there should be a separate Board of Management; the Committee for recommending the names of Chairman and other Governors may constitute the President's nominee. Leader of the Opposition and Lok Pal while Chairman of the Press Council may be designated as the convener of the Committee; emoluments/allowances payable to Chairman and other Trustees may be laid down in the law; removal of Chairman and Chairmans on the grounds of insolvancy, concurrent paid employment outside the Corporation and infirmity of body or mind should be considered; intend of the present lengthy list of objectives it may be sufficient to lay down that while informing educating and entertaining the public, the Corporation should keep in mind the Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles laid down in the Constitution of India; to maintain the present level of activities should be guaranted and to meet the requirements of diverse languages and culture, Regional Boards of Trustees may also be set up.

[*English*]

Credit Deposit Ratio in Punjab

10482. SHRI BABA SUCHA SINGH:
SHRI S. ATINDER PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deposits in all the nationalised banks branches in Punjab during last three years;

(b) the amount of loans advanced by such branches in Punjab during the above period;

(c) whether the credit-deposit ratio in Punjab is below all India average;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Union Government to increase the credit deposit ratio in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The aggregate deposit and gross bank credit in Punjab in respect of public sector banks in the last three years are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

	Deposit	*Credit*
	1	*2*
December 1987	6238	2695
December 1988	7540	3094
December 1989	8226	3660

(c) to (e). The Credit: Deposit Ratio in Punjab is 44.5% and is below the all India average credit deposit ratio deposit ratio of 62.84%. However, the C:D ratio is not the sole indicator for judging the economic development of a particular region. The comparatively low C:D ratio in Punjab can be attributed to the preponderance of agricultural sector, the strong presence of cooperatives in the State, and higher bank deposits. In order to help trade and industry in Punjab to overcome their difficulties, the banks have been instructed from time to time to grant

them various concessions/relaxations in credit facilities.

NRIs Export Oriented Units

10483. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Resident Indians had applied for various Export Oriented/Import substitute Industrial Units with equity participation;

(b) the criteria or specified limits of investment by NRI; and

(c) the investments made by NRIs during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) NRI investments in bank deposits are permitted to individuals under the FCNR/NRE Schemes freely. Non-repairable investments are allowed in most cases upto 100%. The levels permitted on repatriable basis generally depend upon the priority of the activity and merits of the case.

There is a limit of 5% for Portfolio ments. Direct investments in industr tures is permissible under various sc including the 74% and 40% Scheme

(c) The total investments made b Resident Indians as on 31.1.90 in in of bank deposits amounted to nea 19,000 crores, cumulatively.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts of SCs/STs in Natl lised Banks

10484. SHRI K.D. SULTANPU the Minister of FINANCE be pleased the category-wise, number of posts re for people belonging to Scheduled Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in e tionalised bank for the last three yea

THE DEPUTY MINISTER I MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL TRI): (a) The backlog in recruitn respect of posts reserved for Sch Caste/Scheduled Tribe, as at the en years 1987, 1988 and 1989 as repo the 20 nationalised banks is given b

Statement showing the details of Posts Reserved for SC/ST persons lying vacant in the Nationalised Banks for the Last Three Years

(Data Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1987						1988					
		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Central Bank of India	8	8	58	157	20	76	8	8	39	113	18	61
2.	Bank of India	11	8	401	301	109	189	18	9	148	132	90	156
3.	Punjab National Bank	—	37	216	245	76	72	12	32	195	164	87	63
4.	Bank of Baroda	152	141	193	169	21	55	154	134	147	131	13	35
5.	UCO Bank	37	28	122	75	46	50	37	28	102	79	46	43
6.	Canara Bank	79	44	338	224	134	100	56	21	303	163	65	67

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1987						1988					
		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	United Bank of India	18	15	149	101	57	65	20	16	130	73	65	48
8.	Dena Bank	47	31	12	202	12	37	32	15	16	20	23	28
9.	Syndicate Bank	2	5	62	111	24	38	3	5	66	63	31	43
10.	Union Bank of India	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	4	6	7	—	6
11.	Allahabad Bank	40	41	107	90	37	67	26	45	110	80	24	60
12.	Indian Bank	9	15	141	95	15	31	12	15	34	65	17	26
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	3	1	11	15	—	10	—	—	—	8	—	21
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	1	2	78	40	20	27	2	6	61	25	23	20

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1987						1988					
		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2	—	15	31	60	37	2	—	19	28	52	33
16.	Corporation Bank	24	16	52	58	1	14	10	5	56	39	4	16
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6	6	6	28	7	5	6	4	12	12	1	1
18.	Vijay Bank	6	3	55	46	21	21	—	1	36	31	20	15
19.	New Bank of India	10	5	47	30	27	24	7	1	40	18	26	18
20.	Andhra Bank	8	2	17	13	—	—	6	2	2	3	—	1

Statement showing the details of Posts Reserved for SC/ST persons lying vacant in the Nationalised Banks for the Last Three Years

(Data Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1989					
		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Central Bank of India	Not available					
2.	Bank of India	10	10	77	98	34	88
3.	Punjab National Bank	6	6	144	65	58	34
4.	Bank of Baroda	138	122	59	69	12	9
5.	UCO Bank	—	—	76	88	20	43
6.	Canara Bank	24	10	98	62	17	11
7.	United Bank of India	14	10	56	37	11	6

No.	Name of Bank	1989					
		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.	Dena Bank	22	9	8	11	1	4
9.	Syndicate Bank	2	1	33	24	7	18
10.	Union Bank of India	5	9	34	21	17	27
11.	Allahabad Bank	17	7	37	39	8	11
12.	Indian Bank	6	4	—	—	1	4
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	1	—	7	22	2	21
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	—	—	21	8	9	4
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1	—	12	14	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	1989					
		Officers		Clerks		Sub staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Corporation Bank	6	4	25	17	3	6
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	—	9	8	2	2
18.	Vijay Bank	—	f2	13	12	2	6
19.	New Bank of India	1	—	10	10	1	—
20.	Andhra Bank	—	1	15	8	2	4

Allocation to Uttar Pradesh

10485. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocations made by the Central Government to the Government of Uttar Pradesh comprises of 30 percent grant and 60 percent loan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these loans are not utilised for development purposes but to a large extent these are utilised in servicing debts and interests; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Central assistance for the State Plan of Uttar Pradesh is given in the form of 30% grant and 70% loan, and assistance for development of hill areas is given in the form of 90% grant and 10% loan.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Government, Central assistance for State Plan to Uttar Pradesh has been utilised for State Plan Schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Self Sufficiency in Non-Ferrous Metals

10486. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of import of each non-ferrous metals during the last three years, year-wise and how does it compare in terms of percentage with the total requirement;

(b) the steps being taken to attain self-sufficiency in the production of non-ferrous metals; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring a new policy for self-sufficiency in the production of non-ferrous metals and also to become a leading exporter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND TH MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The canalised imports of the main non-ferrous metals during the last 3 years against the total requirements are indicated below:-

STATEMENT

Year	Demand (tonnes)	MMTC's figures canalised imports (tonnes)	% imports against demand
1	2	3	4
ALUMINIUM			
1987-88	3,46,000	57,254	17%
1988-89	3,70,000	nil	—
1989-90	4,00,000	nil	—
COPPER			
1987-88	1,28,000	88,083	69%
1988-89	1,35,000	60,506	45%
1989-90	1,35,000	60,292	45%
ZINC			
1987-88	1,49,100	71,357	48%

Year	Demand (tonnes)	MMTC's figures canalised imports (tonnes)	% imports against demand
1	2	3	4
1988-89	1,53,000	62,883	41%
1989-90	1,55,000	53,595	34%
LEAD			
1987-88	71,900	23,871	33%
1988-89	67,000	21,494	32%
1989-90	65,000	27,768	43%

(b) and (c). In aluminium self-sufficiency has been achieved with NALCO going into production. HCL has commissioned a Continuous Cast Copper Rod Plant at Taloja, Maharashtra, with an installed capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum, which will substantially meet the demand for such wire rods in the country. Detailed exploration and feasibility study for integrated development of Malanjkhand Copper Project, Madhya Pradesh has commenced. A similar study on Singhbhum Copper Belt, (Bihar) has been completed. A new integrated Project is being implemented by Hindustan Zinc Limited near Chittorgarh in Rajasthan with a capacity to produce 70,000 tonnes zinc and 35,000 tonnes lead annually to meet the demand of Zinc and Lead to a very substantial extent indigenously.

[*Translation*]

Excise Duty Evasion by Manufacturers of Sanitary Wares and Bath Soaps

10487. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cas sion of Excise Duty by manufa Sanitary Wares and Bath Soaps h detected during the last three yea

(b) if so, the details of such m ers and the action taken against t

THE DEPUTY MINISTER MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SH SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Show cause notices d Central Excise duty of Rs. 307. have been issued in 25 cases a manufacturers listed below. Out 14 cases Central Excise duty am Rs. 55.85 lakhs has been confi penalty of Rs. 4.21 lakhs has posed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Show Cause Notice
1	2	3
1.	Swastik Sanitary Wares, Kadi	10.5.1989
2.	Madhusudan Ceramics, Kadi	29.3.1989
3.	—do—	19.6.1987
4.	Wipro Limited, Amalner, District Jalgaon	16.2.1990
5.	Ravindra Industries, Bombay	12.2.1990
6.	Godrej Soaps Limited, Bombay	28.10.1988
7.	Robson Industries, Calcutta	22.12.1988
8.	Model Soap Company, Calcutta	24.5.1989
9.	Hindustan Sanitary Ware and Industries Limited, Bahadurgarh	18.8.1988
10.	—do—	29.8.1988

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Show Cause Notice
1	2	3
11.	Hindustan Sanitary Ware and Industries Limited, Bahadurgarh	29.11.1988
12.	—do—	30.1.1989
13.	—do—	22.2.1989
14.	—do—	31.3.1988 (since dropped)
15.	—do—	10.4.1989
16.	—do—	20.8.1989
17.	—do—	27.9.1989
18.	—do—	24.1.1990
19.	Universal Ceramics Limited, Nalgonda	3.1.1990
20.	Garnet Glass Fibres, Madras	10.1.1990

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Show Cause Notice
1	2	3
21.	Hindustan Lever Limited, Khamgaon	11.8.1989
22.	Parashuram Pottery Works Limited, Thangarh	8.8.1987
23.	Khodiar Pottery Works Limited, Sihor	30.11.1987
24.	Parashuram Pottery Works Limited, Morvi	29.7.1987
25.	Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay	29.12.1989

[*English*]

Use of Photocopying Machines

10486. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that with the introduction of photocopying machines in Government offices, even voluminous and lengthy notes, briefs, reports etc. are being photocopied in large number for circulation amongst large number of persons instead of cutting stencils and cyclostyling.

(b) whether it has resulted into heavy expenditures;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to issue directions to Government offices not to use photocopying machines for photocopying lengthy documents; and

(d) if instructions exist, the reasons for not ensuring compliance thereof together with details of action taken to enforce compliance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No instance has come to the notice of the Govt. of India wherein voluminous documents are being photocopied for circulation among large number of persons.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). There are already instructions for avoiding wasteful expenditure in Government of India which, interalia, lay down that economy should be achieved in stationery as far as possible. In view of this no fresh instructions are considered necessary.

Applications for Customs Clearan Photographic Film

10489. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUS TAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister FORMATION AND BROADCASTIN pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications re during the last six months (upto 31st M 1990) for customs clearance of photog films and the number of applications cl State-wise break up; and

(b) the reasons for non-clearance remaining applications?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMA AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTI PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHI UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The informa being collected and will be laid on the of the House.

Rehabilitation of Deep Sea Fish

10490. SHRI K. PRADHANI: W Minister of FINANCE be pleased to s

(a) the number of fishing units ir sea sector who have submitted reha tion proposals since January 1,1990;

(b) whether representatives of the ping Credit & Investment Company o Limited were present during discussior entrepreneurs in the early part of this and

(c) the steps, if any, being tak ensure proper compliance by the SC rehabilitation policy of Government fo sea fishing industry.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL S TRI): (a) Shipping Credit and Inves

Company of India Limited (SCICI) has received proposals for rehabilitation in respect of 28 fishing companies of which in respect of 2 companies rehabilitation packages are under implementation, 8 companies have been found to be non-viable. Cases of 14 companies are under consideration. In cases of 4 companies information is awaited from the fishing companies and the matter is being followed-up by SCICI. However, certain companies which were found to be non-viable earlier have resubmitted proposals for consideration of Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) / Government.

(b) Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) has reported that their representatives were present during the discussions with entrepreneurs in the early part of this year.

(c) Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) considers rehabilitation packages on merit of each case based on the techno-economic viability of each unit and general policy parameters of Government of India.

Strike by Lawyers of Tis Hazari

10491. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of JAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention has been drawn of Union Government that the Lawyers of Tis Hazari Court have gone on an indefinite strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps/action contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Members of the Delhi Bar Association, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi, went on an indefinite strike on 9.4.1990 on the issue of bifurcation of Delhi Courts.

(c) The Government are not contemplating to make any changes in the judicial administration in the Union Territory of Delhi, particularly as a new set-up for Delhi is under consideration.

Import of Raw Material

10492. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Bombay-based companies are importing raw materials through Madras and Cochin ports to avail of lower duties, through misdeclaration and wrong classification;

(b) if so, the reasons for not detecting such wrong classification at the above ports; and

(c) the steps being taken to check such clandestine imports, which are causing a loss of revenue to the public exchequer also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Imports of raw materials by Bombay-based companies do take place through Madras and Cochin Ports. In one case in Madras and in seven cases in Cochin misdeclaration of value/description or wrong classification have been noticed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A special watch is being kept in

respect of such imports.

Concessions to Traders and Entrepreneurs in Punjab

10493. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the concessions and facilities that had been offered to traders and entrepreneurs in Punjab by the Reserve Bank of India and/or the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) whether these concessions were due to expire on 31 March, 1990;

(c) whether these concessions to traders and entrepreneurs in Punjab have been further extended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that in order to help the trade and industry in Punjab to overcome the difficulties experienced by them on account of disturbed conditions in the State, banks have been advised from time to time to grant following concessions/relaxations to borrowers in Punjab:-

(i) Adhoc increase in the credit limit upto 50% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs by officials at branch/ controlling office level. Limits in excess of Rs. 20 lakhs to cleared by higher authorities.

(ii) Reduction in the margin so that it does not exceed 15%.

(iii) Extension in the period of realisation of bills by 1 month.

(iv) Reschedulement of repayment of term loan instalments by ex period upto one year in de cases.

(v) Reduction by 50% in charges on demand dra orders, bankers cheques a remittances.

(vi) Higher bills discounting li borrowers within the over missible bank finance a margin prescribed on bills ily not to exceed 10%.

Industrial Development Bank has also given preferential treatm liberal terms to new industries in Punj concessions granted are as under:-

(I) Under refinance Scheme, tance would be available industrial units coming up State of Punjab at a conce rate of 12.5% on the loan w nance from Industrial Devel Bank of India to the inst being at the rate of 9% per

(II) As regards promoters cont and DER, institutions ma flexible approach depend merits of each case.

(b) to (d). The concessions gra bank to trade and industry in Punjal expired on 31st March, 1990 hav extended upto 31st March, 1990. Th ing concessions granted by Industrial opment Bank of India for industries in which expired on 31st March, 199 been extended for a further period of upto 31st March, 1992.

Production of Prime Tinplat

10494. Will the Minister of STEE MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total indigenous production of prime tinplate decreased during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and how far it is short of the total demand;

(c) the estimated quantity of tin-plate used for food-packaging and non-food packaging purposes in the country annually;

(d) whether tin manufactures particularly in the small scale sector are producing waste and secondary grade tinplate; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase the indigenous production of primary tinplate and ban the production and use of waste tinplate for food packaging?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Several factors have contributed to the decrease of indigenous production of tinplate in the last financial year. These include higher landed cost of Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP), increase in direct import of prime tinplate and also tinplate waste waste,and competition from other materials used in the packaging industries like plastic, Paper, Card boards etc. The gap between indigenous production and total assessed demand in 1989-90 is about 1.9 lakh tonnes.

(c) Authentic published data on quantity of tinplate used for food-packaging and non-food packaging in the country are not available.

(d) Tinplate is not manufactured in the small scale sector. Tinplate waste and secondary grade tinplate are not produced, but these are arisings during the process of manufacture of prime tinplate.

(e) More units are being permitted to produce Tin Plates. No ban on use of tinplates waste waste for food-packaging is advisable unless there are good grounds to do so.

Development of Indian Fishery Industry

10495. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Schemes implemented by the Marine Products Export Development Authority for the development of Indian fishery industry;

(b) whether the Schemes for building frozen storage refrigerated trucks have been discontinued; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the financial loss incurred by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The Schemes implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) for the development of Indian Fishery Industry include:-

(i) Schemes for Technology-upgradation and value-addition;

(ii) Schemes for product development;

(iii) Scheme of equity participation by the MPEDA in projects for promoting value added products and deep sea fishing;

(iv) Schemes for upgradation and quality control of seafood processing Units;

(v) Schemes for promoting prawn

farming and setting up prawn hatcheries for supply of seeds and;

(vi) Participation in Specialised Commodity Fairs abroad, publicity programmes abroad and organising Buyer-Seller Meets.

(b) Yes,Sir.

(c) These Schemes were initiated with the objective of being catalyst for encouraging private entrepreneurship in the marine export sector through provision of basic infrastructural facilities. They were discontinued after this limited purpose was achieved. These Schemes cannot be appropriately assessed in terms of profit or loss.

Proposal for Financial Restructuring of Scindia Steam Navigation Company

10496. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for the financial restructuring of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) Government's stake in the Company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Rehabilitation Proposal submitted by the company is under consideration of Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI).

(c) The total outstanding exposure of the Government of India through loans and guarantees amounts to Rs. 178 crores approximately as on March 31, 1990.

Export of Silico-Manganese to J

10497. SHRI S. B. THORAT: ' Minister of STEEL AND MINES be p to state:

(a) whether Government are about the complaints received regard quality of materials of silico-man supplied by Maharashtra Electrosm ited to Japan from Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; an

(c) the action taken against the p found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AN TICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (b). Yes, Sir. Maharashtra Elect Limited (MEL) had exported silico nese in the last quarter of 1988-89 a quarter of 1989-90 to Malaysia and The 2nd shipment was as per contr tween M/s. Cotia International, cor Toyo Denka Kogyo Co. Ltd., Jap MEL. Although the material in Ch composition was within the specific M/S. COTIA complained that it co oversize. The Indian agency M/S. SG Pvt. Ltd. who has been appointed u agreement between M/S. Cotia Interr and MEL had cleared the material b their sampling tests at Vizag.

As it was considered that it wouk in the commercial interest of MEL t quality complaint from Japanese bu team of two Senior Officers from MEL Japan and after inspection of the ma MOU was signed for compensation penses to Japanese party for screen material and realising some of the o material.

This payment to the Japanes was unavoidable as otherwise MEL

have had to take back their material with substantial loss.

(c) A departmental enquiry has been instituted by the MEL Management on the export deal and based on this report necessary action steps will be taken to avoid recurrence of such quality complaints. MEL has also initiated action against M/S. SGS India Pvt. Ltd. for giving wrong clearance for despatch of the material.

Violation of F.E.R.A.

10498. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange repatriated to India by NRIs during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases of FERA violations detected and the amounts involved during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The details of private transfer receipts which, interalia, include remittances received from non-residents of Indian nationality are as under:

Year	*Rupees in Crores*
1	*2*
1985-86	2716
1986-87	2991
1987-88	3533

(b) The number of cases detected under FERA and the amount involved are detailed below:

Year	*No. of SCN issued*	*Amount involved in SCNs*
1	*2*	*3*
1986-87	6278	Rs. 40.87 crores
1987-88	8509	Rs. 203.48 crores
1988-89	5077	Rs. 166.35 crores

(c) Provisions of FERA provides for adjudication proceedings as well as prosecution for violation of Act. On completion of investigations, action as warranted under law is taken.

International Film Festival Bombay

10499. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay International Film Festival for documentary and short films, originally scheduled to be organised once a year, will now be held biennially;

(b) if so, the rationale behind this decision;

(c) the estimated expenditure involved on holding the biennial film festival;

(d) whether this festival would be held in Calcutta at least once a year, when this city, once the cultural centre of the film industry, has got the necessary infrastructure for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has now taken the decision to hold the International Film Festival for documentary and short films once in every two years or biennially.

(b) This decision was taken in view of the financial constraints of the 8th Five Year Plan.

In addition, it is felt that it would be better to alternate this festival with the International Children's Film Festival.

(c) The tentative expenditure for festivals in 1992 and 1994 is estimated as Rs. 62 lakhs and Rs. 71 lakhs respectively.

(d) The Government has decided to hold the festival biennially. Therefore the question of holding the Film Festival in Calcutta at least once a year does not arise.

However the question of holding the Film Festival in Calcutta in rotation will be given due consideration by the Ministry at the appropriate time.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Schemes of UCO Bank

10500. PROF. RASA SINGH RAV
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleas
state:

(a) the investment made by the
Bank in different Schemes during the
three years, scheme-wise;

(b) the number of branches of this
in Rajasthan, district-wise;

(c) the deposits of this Bank in Ra
han and the amount of loans given ir
State during last three years;

(d) the names of the schemes u
poverty alleviation programmes being
ated by the Bank in the State and the nu
of beneficiaries thereunder during the
three years;

(e) whether Government have rece
complaints about mismanagement in
Bank; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and
action proposed to be taken by Govern
in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SH
TRI): (a) UCO Bank has reported that d
the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 198
following investments had been made b
bank in different schemes:

Name of the Scheme	*Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)*		
	1986-87	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
IRDP	1972	3310	2219

e of the Scheme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
UY	2296	1346	1780
UP	496	563	542

e of the Scheme	Balance Outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)		
	March 87	March 88	March 89
1	2	3	4
	2102	1954	1810
oint Programme	19688	23536	29347
ker Sections	20186	24997	29771

(b) The total number of branches of Bank in Rajasthan as reported by the bank on 31.3.1990 were 135. The district-wise position is indicated below:

No.	District	No.
1	2	3
1.	Alwar	2
2.	Bharatpur	2
3.	Jaipur	39
4.	Jhunjhunu	4
5.	Churu	1
6.	Sikar	1

Sl. No.	*District*	*No.*
1	*2*	*3*
7.	Tonk	2
8.	Barmer	1
9.	Bikaner	6
10.	Sriganganagar	4
11.	Jodhpur	33
12.	Pali	1
13.	Ajmer	7
14.	Bhilwara	1
15.	Bundi	1
16.	Kota	5
17.	Nagaur	23
18.	Udaipur	2
	Total No.	135

(c) The deposits of the bank in Rajasthan and the amount of loans given in the State during the last three years as rep by UCO Bank are as under:

	Balance Outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)		
	March 1987	*March 1988*	*March 19*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Deposits	14642	19510	24364
Advances	7906	8839	10727

(d) The number c beneficiaries under the Poverty Alleviation Programme in

jasthan during the last 3 years as reported by UCO Bank scheme-wise are indicated below:

Name of the Programme/ Scheme	No. of beneficiaries sanctioned loans		
	March 1987	March 1988	March 1989
1	2	3	4
IRDP	4972	6781	6205
SEEUY	986	539	618
SEPUP	1492	1905	1419

	No. of beneficiaries against whom loan outstanding		
1	2	3	4
DRI	7683	5538	5570
20 Point Programme	32530	37938	44077
Weaker Sections	35603	41039	46731

(e) and (f). Reserve Bank of India has reported that there were industrial relation problems in the offices of UCO Bank in Rajasthan. The Bank has taken suitable action for normal functioning of its branches in the State.

[English]

Appointment of Chairmen of Public Sector Banks

10501. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any objections have been received to the appointment of the Chairmen of any public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of public sector banks wherein Chairman are yet to be appointed; and

(d) the time by which these appointments are likely to made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). At present the position of only Chairman and Managing Director, New Bank of India is vacant since 11.4.1990. It will be the endeavour of the Government to fill up this vacancy expeditiously. No specific objection has been received against the appointment of any Chairmen appointed during the year.

Turn-Over in I.T.D.C.

10502. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total turnover of India Tourism Development Corporation during 1988 and 1989;

(b) whether the turn-over has increased during the last three years;

(c) if so, the rate of increase; and

(d) the units of ITDC which contributed most to its profits during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) The total turnover of ITDC for the last two years is given below:—

Year	*Turnover (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	*2*
1988-89	10616.69
1989-90 (Provisional)	11854.26

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in turnover during 1989-90 (based on provisional results) over the year 1986-87 works out to 42.43%.

(d) Ashok Hotel, New Delhi has earned the highest profit of Rs. 248.68 lakhs (provisional) during 1989-90.

Import of Dental Equipment

10503. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government prop increase import of dental equipment the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study has bee to assess the effects of increased duties levied on dental equipments;

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE I MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHI ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Customs and Excise duty on equipment have not been increase recent past. There is, therefore, no q of any study by the Government to the effects of increased taxes/duties on dental equipment.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Frog Legs

10504. SHRI MULLAPPALLY I CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re any representation for lifting the ban export of frog legs;

(b) if so, Government's decision th

(c) when was the ban first institut the reasons therefor; and

(d) the percentage of frog legs e to total seafood exports before planned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE I MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHI ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b)

Sir. The ban on export of frog legs is still in force;

(c) The ban was first imposed from 1st April, 1987 on environmental considerations.

(d) The percentage of frog-legs exports to total seafood exports ranged from 5.8% in 1981-82 to 0.5% in 1986-87 in terms of quantity, before it was banned.

Export of Non-Canalised Items by MMTC.

10505. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has a proposal to increase the export of non-canalised items during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the target set for that purpose for 1990-91 financial year;

(c) the steps taken to increase the export; and

(d) the item-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The target set for non-canalised exports by MMTC for 1990-91 is Rs. 550 crores.

(c) and (d). MMTC has formed a number of non-canalised export groups. A separate Division has been concentrating on exports of engineering projects. MMTC has been conducting market studies to identify selected items for export and identifying reliable domestic sources of supply to act as associate suppliers of MMTC.

Targets set for different groups by MMTC for export of non-canalised items during 1990-91 are as under:

Sl. No.	Item	Value (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
1.	Minerals	65
2.	Agro products	25
3.	Industrial products	40
4.	Diamonds/gems	120
5.	Merchanting trade	15
6.	Projects	80
7.	Counter trade	205
	Total	550

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(c) if so, the rate of increase; and

(d) the units of ITDC which contributed most to its profits during 1989-90?

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(b) Yes, Sir.

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(d) Ashok Hotel, New Delhi has earned the highest profit of Rs. 248.68 lakhs (provisional) during 1989-90.

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(a) whether Government propo increase import of dental equipment the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any study has been to assess the effects of increased duties levied on dental equipments; a

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHR ANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Customs and Excise duty on I equipment have not been increased recent past. There is, therefore, no qu of any study by the Government to a the effects of increased taxes/duties on dental equipment.

(d) Does not arise.

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(b) if so, Government's decision th

(c) when was the ban first institu the reasons therefor; and

(d) the percentage of frog le to total seafood exports be planne

(a) the year-wise production of salt during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise quantity of salt exported during the last three years;

(c) the countries to which the salt was exported;

(d) whether entry of Bangladesh into salt market is likely to hit Indian export of salt;

(e) if so, the extent thereof; and

(f) the steps contemplated to boost production and export of salt in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Production of salt during the last three years:

Year	Quantity in Lakh Tonnes
1	2
1987	99
1988	83
1989	99

(b) Quantity of salt exported during the last three years:

Year	Quantity in Lakh Tonnes
1	2
1987	4.3
1988	5.5
1989	6.1

(c) The countries to which salt was exported are:

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, North Korea, Oman, Singapore, South Korea, Tanzania, Uganda, UAE Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

(d) and (e). Bangladesh is an importer of salt and, according to present indications, will continue to import salt for next few years.

(f) Steps contemplated to boost production and export of salt include establishment of salt works to specifically meet the export requirements, provision of finance to salt manufacturers through Banks, bringing additional areas by the respective State Governments under salt manufacturers, improvement in quality of salt, etc.

Coverage of Newspapers by Advertisements

10509. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a very large number of newspapers are filling up their pages with advertisements leaving very little space for news;

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regards;

(c) whether Government propose to take into consideration the income of newspapers from advertisements while allotting the newsprint quota; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) According to the informa-

tion available for the calender year 1988, data about space devoted to advertisements was furnished by 354 dailies. Out of these, five dailies devoted 60% and more of their space to advertisement. 16 dailies devoted between 50-59%. Space devoted to advertisement by remaining 333 dailies was below 50%.

(b) There is no such proposal before the Government as this will tantamount to infringement of the freedom of the Press, to which the Government are deeply committed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Dress Materials

10510. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned exports of dress materials, ready-made garments, fabrics and textile items on which excerpts of verses of Quaran are imprinted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Export Control Order to that effect has been amended; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A muslim organisation, namely, Anjuman Ahle Islam had represented against the export of dress materials/ garments and other fabrics/ textile items containing imprints of excerpts from the Holy Quaran because they hurt the religious sentiments of the Muslims.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An Export (Control) Amendment order No. E(C) O,88/ AM (49) read with public Notice No. 26-ETC (PN) /90 both dated 16-3-1990 have been issued. Further, at the time of announcement of Imports & Exports Policy, 1990,-93 (Vol.II), an Export Trade Control Order No.E(C) O,1988/AM (50) dt. 30.3.90 has been issued.

Sickness in SSI Sector

10511. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level standing advisory committee set up to review the flow of institutional credit to the small scale industries sector and other related matters has expressed concern over the rising trend in sickness in the SSI sector;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the rise in sickness in the SSI sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). In April, 1986, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Standing Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Dy. Governor to review the flow of institutional credit to Small Scale Industry (SSI) Sector and other related matters and to suggest measures for improving the performance of the Credit Delivery System in securing increased assistance to this sector. RBI has informed that the Committee meets periodically and its sixth meeting was held on 21st April, 1990. In this meeting, inter-alia, the rising trend in sickness in the SSI sector was noted by the Committee with concern.

RBI has issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick SSI units. These guidelines emphasise the need for early detection of incipient sickness and for taking remedial measures in time. RBI have also laid down the viability norms and parameters for providing relief/concessions to potentially viable sick SSI units.

IDBI has also formulated a refinance scheme for extending rehabilitation assistance to sick small scale industrial units through banks and State level financial institutions. The National Equity Fund Scheme launched by IDBI in 1987 also provides equity type of support for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units in the SSI sector, eligible under the scheme.

Super Zinc Smelter Plant

10512. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on Super Zinc Smelter Plan near Chittorgarh is likely to commerce and when it will start production;

(b) whether local people will be preferred in employment there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Work on the Smelter on Hindustan Zinc Limited near Chittorgarh, commenced in April, 1989. It is likely to start production for June, 1991.

(b) and (c). Workmen are employed through the District Employment Exchange, subject to suitability. If candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange are not found suitable for the job, recruitment is done through open advertisement.

Mopping up of Household Sector Savings

10513. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the additional measures Government propose to evolve for mopping up the savings in the household sector; and

(b) the expected amount of savings in 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Small Savings Schemes administered by the Government are under constant review and whenever need arises changes are carried out with a view to maximise the collections.

Besides, Government propose to extend the Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees, 1989 to the Retiring Employees of Public Sector companies. The limit of deposits under the National Savings Scheme 1987 is also proposed to be increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs 40,000 in a year.

(b) The net collections under the various Small Savings Schemes during 1990-91 are estimated at Rs. 5,500 crores.

[*Translation*]

Export of Foodgrains

10514. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foodgrains/pulses being exported at present;

(b) the names of countries to which

these commodities are being exported;

(c) the total value of foodgrains/pulses exported last year;

(d) the target fixed for the export of these items during the current year; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to increase these exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Foodgrains permitted for export are basmati rice, allowed under OGL, and non-basmati rice, wheat, bajra, jowar, ragi and barley allowed subject to annual ceiling fixed by the government depending upon the availability of export surplus etc. Bulk of these items are exported to the Middle East countries, USSR, UK and USA.

Export of pulses is not permitted except in case of processed pulses made out of the pulses imported under the Advance Licensing Scheme, Pass Book or by an approved 100 per cent export oriented unit.

(c) The total value of foodgrains exported during the year 1989-90 is estimated at Rs. 427 crores.

(d) and (e). No targets have been fixed for export of foodgrains, as export of item under limited ceiling depends upon est mated production, consumption and su pluses, as well as their price competitive ness. Within these limitations, efforts ar made to encourage exports by tacklin operational constraints.

[*English*]

Drop in Proposals from NRI

10515. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJE WARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE b pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a drop in tl number of proposals received from no resident Indian during 1989;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and tl reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of proposals approve by Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN TH MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHA TRI): (a) to (c). The following stateme shows the number of applications receive from NRIs, proposals approved by the D partment of Industrial Development (Secr tariat for Industrial Approval) and the NI investment proposed:—

		1988	*1989*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
i)	Number of applications/ proposals received.	162	112
ii)	Number of applications approval	102	54
iii)	*NRI Investments:*	*Amount Rs. in crores*	
	a) Repatriation basis.	17.78	64.26

		1988	1989
1	2	3	4
	b) Non-Repatriation basis.	38.89	13.59
iv)	Project Cost.	228.98	57.08

The above table shows that although there is a drop in the number of applications there has been a rise in approvals for the NRI investment in India.

Ship Breaking Yards

10516. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ship breaking yards in the country and the number of ships allowed to each of them in 1989-90;

(b) whether Government had a proposal to set up one ship breaking yard at Paradeep and another at Gopalpur in Orissa; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) There are 95 ship breaking yards, registered with the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation, in the country, located at various coasted Staes. Presides these there are about 100 shipbreakers in Bombay and 30 in Calcutta who are allowed to break ships as and when they are allotted breaking sites by the concerned port authorities. During 1989-90, 3 ships one each to 3 such registered yards at Alang (Gujarat) were allocated by MSTC. In addition to these 44 ships for breaking are reported to have been directly imported by the ship breakers, under the REP/Additional licences scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Stop in US Economic Aid to India

10517. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAI VARMA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the United States of Amei ica has decided to stop economic assistanc of twenty-five million dollar already earmarke for India for 1991; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THI MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS TRI): (a) According to proposals made by th US Administration to the Congress, an amount of US $ 22 million is expected to b provided to India in the form of developmer assistance in Fiscal Year 1991.

(b) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Drug Trafficking in Bihar

10518. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased t state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing incidents of drug trafficking in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the effective steps being taken to check this tendency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Information available with the Narcotics Control Bureau relating to the quantities of various drugs seized in Bihar do not indicate any increase in incidence of drug trafficking in that State. However, in view of its proximity to Nepal, Bihar is vulnerable to trafficking of drugs, particularly, hashish and ganja. Our enforcement agencies remain alert to prevent drug trafficking. A zonal office of the Narcotics Control Bureau has also been set up at Varanasi, covering Bihar among other States, to monitor the drug trafficking situation in the area and to coordinate with the concerned State enforcement agencies for appropriate action.

[*English*]

Task Force for Distribution of Iron and Steel

10519. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task-force appointed by Government to review the guidelines and suggest modifications for distribution of iron and steel has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). The Task Force in its report submitted to Go ment sought to address certain imp issues such as priority classification, pact group, basis for fixation of entitle mode of supplies to the small scale s new and sick units etc., and has give ommendations on some of them. Th port is under examination.

Guidelines for Merchant Banke

10520. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the ter of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities an change Board of India has recently i guidelines for the merchant bankers;

(b) if so, the details of the guidel

(c) whether the small merchant ers have expressed their resentmen the stipulations envisaged in the guid

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps contemplated to a fears of the small merchant bankers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL S TRI): (a) The Government have issu guidelines for merchant bankers on 9th 1990.

(b) A copy of the guidelines is below.

(c) The guidelines have, by and been well received. It is possible that merchant bankers may have reserv about some aspects of the guidelines would regulate their activities. However, have reported that so far no small mer banker has expressed specially in writ verbally any resentment to them ov stipulation envisaged in the guid

though some newspapers have reported about them.

(d) and (e). The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Guidelines for Merchant Bankers

1. *Authorisation*

Any person or body proposing to engage in the business of merchant banking would need authorisation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in their prescribed format. This will also apply to those presently engaged in merchant banking activity, including as Managers, Consultants or Advisers to issue.

2. *Authorised Activities*

a) Issue management, which will inter-alia consist of preparation of prospectus and other information relating to the issue, determining financing structure, tie-up of financiers and final allotment and/or refund of the subscription.

b) Corporate adviser services relating to the issue.

c) Underwriting

d) Portfolio management services.

e) Managers, Consultants or Advisers in the Issue.

3. *Authorisation Criteria*

All merchant bankers are expected to perform with high standards of integrity and fairness in all their dealings. A code of conduct for merchant bankers will be prescribed by SEBI. Within this context SEBI's authorisation criteria would take into account mainly the following:—

a) Professional competence.

b) Personnel, their adequacy and quality, and other infrastructure.

c) Capital adequacy.

d) Past tract record, experience, general, reputation and fairness in all their transactions.

4. *Terms of Authorisation*

a) All merchant bankers, including the existing one must obtain the authorisation from SEBI within three months from the issue of these guidelines, SEBI may extend this period at its discretion by a maximum of three more months.

b) All merchant bankers must have a minimum net worth of Rs. one crore.

c) The authorisation will be for an initial period of there years.

d) SEBI may collect from the merchant bankers an initial authorisation fee, an annual fee and a renewal fee.

e) All issues should be managed by at least one authorised merchant banker, functioning as the sole manager or the lead manager. Ordinarily, not more then two merchant bankers should be associated as lead managers, advisers and consultants to a public issue. In issues of over Rs. 100 crores, the number could go upto a maximum of four.

f) The specific responsibilities of each

lead manager must be submitted to SEBI prior to the issue.

g) While Directors, promoters and every person who authoriseds the issue of prospectus, shall bear full responsibility verifying the contents of the prospectus, merchant bankers shall exercise due diligence independently veryfying the contents of the prospectus and reasonableness of the views expressed therein. The merchant bankers of the issue shall certify to this effect to SEBI.

h) To ensure a direct stake of merchant banker(s) in the issue managed by them, lead managers would be required to accept a minimum 5% underwriting obligation in the issue subject to a ceiling. Details in this regard will be prescribed by SEBI.

i) Lead managers/merchant bankers would be responsible for ensuring timely refunds and allotment of securities to the investors.

j) The involvement of merchant bankers in an issue should continue at least till the completion of essential follow-up steps, which must include listing of the instrument, and despatch of certificates, refunds. Even if many of these activities are handled by other intermediaries, merchant bankers shall be responsible for ensuring that these agencies fulfil their functions, and must enable themselves to discharge this responsibility through suitable agreements with the issuer company.

k) The merchant banker shall make available to SEBI such information, documents, returns and reports as may be prescribed, and called for.

l) SEBI shall prepare and prescribe a Code of Conduct for merchant bankers which they should adhere to.

m) SEBI may suspend/cancel the authorisation of merchant bankers for suitable durations in case of violations of the Guidelines, All such cases will be brought to the notice of CCI. Relevant will be brought to the notice of CCI. Relevant details in this regard would be worked out by SEBI.

n) Nothing in these guidelines shall exempt the company, its functionaries, or other from any responsibility placed on them by any existing law, regulation, guidelines or conditions imposed with any sanction.

State-wise Contribution in Exports

10521. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has assessed the contribution of each State and Union Territory in the total exports from India during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any steps have been taken to compile such data to help the States to take suitable measures to increase their share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). The State-wise export figure are not compiled.

(c) State-wise Action Plans/Surveys for raising the export potential of 19 States have been completed by the Trade Development Authority/Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

[*Translation*]

Akashvani/Doordarshan Kendras in Western Maharashtra

10522. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of Akashvani/Doordarshan Kendras in Western Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of villages in this region are not covered by Doordarshan properly;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The district-wise number of Radio Stations and T.V. transmitting stations in the State of Maharashtra including the Western region, is given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). About half the number of villages of Maharashtra fall within the coverage area of the existing TV transmitters in the State. The actual reception conditions, however, depend upon the intervening distance and topography. The number of villages covered by TV service is expected to increase substantially with the commissioning of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Ambajogai and augumentation of power of the existing 1 KW TV transmitter at Aurangabad during the current year. Any further expansion/improvement of T.V. service in the uncovered areas of Maharashtra would depend upon availability of resources for future plans of TV expansion.

STATEMENT

Radio Stations

The following districts of Maharashtra have been provided with one Radio Station each:

1. Aurangabad
2. Bombay
3. Jalgaon
4. Nagpur
5. Parbhani
6. Pune
7. Patnagiri
8. Sangli
9. Sholapur

T.V. Stations

		Number of TV transmitting stations
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Greater Bombay	1 (2 Channels)

		Number of TV transmitting stations
1	2	3
2.	Ratnagiri	1
3.	Nasik	3
4.	Dhule	3
5.	Jalgaon	4
6.	Ahmednagar	1
7.	Pune	1
8.	Satara	2
9.	Sangli	1
10.	Sholapur	3
11.	Kolhapur	2
12.	Aurangabad	2
13.	Parabhani	2
14.	Bid	1
15.	Nanded	3
16.	Osmanabad	2
17.	Buidana	1
18.	Akola	1
19.	Amravati	2
20.	Yavatmal	2
21.	Wardha	1
22.	Nagpur	1
23.	Bhandara	1
24.	Chandrapur	2

The districts of Raigarh and Thane are covered by the High Power Transmitter at Bombay.

Publication of Daily/Weekly Newspapers from Maharsshtra

10523. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered daily/weekly newspapers being published from Maharashtra district-wise; and

(b) the quantity of newsprint allotted to each of them during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) As per records maintained in the office of the registrar of newspapers for India the number of Daily and Weekly Newspapers Registered from Maharashtra, District-wise as on 31.12.1988.

Sl. No.	*District*	*No. of dailies*	*No. weeklies*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Ahmednagar	13	14
2.	Akola	7	41
3.	Amravati	8	32
4.	Aurangabad	12	35
5.	Beed	7	10
6.	Bhandara	8	33
7.	Bombay	51	194
8.	Buldana	1	10
9.	Chandrapur	4	17

Sl. No.	District	No. of dailies	No. weeklies
1	2	3	4
10.	Dhule	5	22
11.	Jalgaon	7	27
12.	Jalna	3	5
13.	Kolhapur	12	17
14.	Latur	3	4
15.	Nagpur	18	46
16.	Nanded	7	16
17.	Nasik	11	51
18.	Parbhani	6	9
19.	Pune	20	53

Sl. No.	District	No. of dailies	No. weeklies
1	2	3	4
20.	Raigarh	—	1
21.	Ratnagiri	4	16
22.	Sangli	9	22
23.	Satara	6	6
24.	Sindhugarh	1	2
25.	Solapur	10	17
26.	Thane	6	20
27.	Usmanabad	1	11
28	Wardha	3	28
29.	Yavatmal	8	28

(b) Newsprint allotted during 1989-90, 1988-89 and 1987-88 district-wise from Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	District	1989-90		1988-89		1987-88	
		No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs	No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs	No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
1.	Ahmednagar	8	655.58	5	350.92	5	233.86
2.	Akola	4	118.51	5	93.56	4	193.06
3.	Amravati	1	42.22	1	33.14	1	15.18
4.	Aurangabad	9	2893.18	9	2436.05	6	2574.1
5.	Beed	1	37.03	1	19.61	—	—
6.	Bhandara	—	—	—	—	1	1.12
7.	Bombay	53	63227.90	61	58094.27	63	52721.84
8.	Chandrapur	1	34.11	1	54.58	1	62.19
9.	Dhule	1	44.79	1	37.56	1	30.49

Sl. No.	District	1989-90		1988-89		1987-88	
		No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs	No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs	No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
10.	Jalgaon	4	905.47	5	916.63	5	906.85
11.	Kolhapur	5	2117.17	6	1781.20	6	1593.56
12.	Latur	1	43.60	1	16.31	1	56.46
13.	Nagpur	12	6929.95	9	6353.83	12	5929.00
14.	Nanded	3	272.64	3	129.97	2	212.50
15.	Nasik	9	1234.83	10	1293.94	9	1191.03
16.	Parbhani	—	—	1	7.16	2	25.49
17.	Pune	13	8556.91	15	5979.64	15	7260.92
18.	Ratnagiri	2	273.60	5	196.70	1	99.91

Sl. No.	District	1989-90		1988-89		1987-88	
		No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs	No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs	No. of Papers	Qty. in MTs
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
19.	Sangli	2	307.96	3	295.23	2	216.39
20.	Satara	3	369.22	2	149.59	1	96.68
21.	Solapur	5	950.02	2	650.43	2	432.31
22.	Raigarh	—	—	1	1.18	1	0.82

[*English*]

Probe into UCO Bank Affairs

10524. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered a probe into the State of affairs in the UCO Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the enquiry report will be received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir. No probe has been ordered into the state of affairs of UCO Bank.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Discretionary Refinance to Banks

10525. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (R.B.I.) decided to provide discretionary refinance to save banks which are in dire straits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total refinance that the R.B.I. has agreed to provide;

(d) the extent to which this will help the banks; and

(e) the details of banks, if any, proposed to be provided assistance under the Scheme at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that discretionary refinance is provided to banks by it for short periods to enable the banks to tide over temporary mismatches between their sources and uses of funds. Discretionary refinance is not intended to overcome structural problems in funds position of banks. The scheduled commercial banks are permitted to draw discretionary refinance upto an amount equivalent to 0.50% of a bank's average aggregate deposits in 1986-87. No prior sanction of RBI is required in such cases. On this basis, limits for discretionary refinance total Rs. 460.63 crores. In additional, for short periods RBI may sanction additional discretionary refinance for over-coming temporary liquidity problems on the merits of each case. As on March 31, 1990 the total limits actually sanctioned to banks amounted to Rs. 404.92 crores and the actual drawals by the banks aggregated Rs. 277.54 crores.

Export of Iron-ore from Bailadilla Mines

10526. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese Steel Mills has not nominated ships in the current month for transportation of iron ore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has resulted in loss of foreign exchange for the country and in halting of production at Bailadilla mines;

(d) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Japanese Government; and

(e) If so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). There was some shortfall in nominations of ships by Japanese Steel Mills in April due to congestion at the Japanese Ports.

(c) There is no loss of foreign exchange as the shortfall in April will be made up in subsequent months. However, production Bailadilla project No. 5 was stopped for eight days from 17.4.90 to 24.4.90.

(d) and (e). MMTC had taken up the matter with the Japanese buyers as a result of which adequate number of vessels have been nominated for shipment during May and June, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Tourism in Pushkar and Ajmer (Rajasthan)

10527. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state: the number of foreign tourists who visited the famous pilgrim spot, Pushkar and Dargah Sharif Ajmer in Ajmer district of Rajasthan and the total revenue earned from them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): According to information available from the State Government, the number of foreign tourists, who visited Puskhar and Ajmer during the last 3 years, are given below:—

Year	*No. of foreign tourists*	
	Pushkar	*Ajmer*
1	*2*	*3*
1987	11,187	6,657
1988	11,889	7,553
1989	14,104	8,097

Foreign exchange earnings from tourism are not estimated State-wise or place-wise.

[*English*]

Transfer Policy for Executives of ITDC

10528. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ITDC have constituted a High Powered Committee of Dr. Executives in 1989-90 to formulate concrete and exhaustive transfer policy/Rules for its executives in all units/divisions throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether Committee have formulated the transfer policy/rules;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the

transfer rules as recommended by the Committee and the date by which these rules are likely to be notified and implemented in ITDC;

(d) whether the exhaustive and concrete transfer rules similar to the above would be formulated and implemented in case of non-executives of ITDC and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Ban on Films Imported by Non-Resident Indians

10529. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban import of films by NRIs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has also been decided to import films through the National Film Development Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Government is reviewing the policy of import of feature films by NRIs.

(c) and (d). As per the Import & Export Policy for the period April 1990 to March 1993-Vol.I announced by the Government National Film Development Corporation is already importing films including video rights of foreign feature films and video films. Imports are made by NFDC under Open General Licence on the basis of foreign exchange released by the Government in its favour.

Second Report of Ninth Finance Commission

10530. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found some anomalies in the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for the removal of anomalies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ADB's Concessional Assistance to India

10531. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently been able to get concessional assistance from the

Asia Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ADB had demanded of our Government to undertake trade reforms by expediting the industrial deregulation and liberalisation of industrial licences;

(d) if so, the steps taken towards that end;

(e) whether new Import-Export Policy has helped towards liberalisation and removing procedural constraints to enable the private sector to avail of the assistance from ADB;

(f) if so, the details of loans approved for Indian particularly in the private sector;

(g) whether ADB hasconducted a study of its future operational strategies and policies in the light of requirements of its donor and member countries; and

(h) if so, the main features of study specially in relation to the assistance to be provided to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no specific proposal in this respect in the new Export-Import Policy.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Yes Sir. ADB had commissioned a study by an external Panel of eminent experts, and its report "The Asian Development Bank in the 1990s" suggested future operational strategies and policies for ADB in the light of the evolving requirements of its Developing Member Countries.

(h) The Panel's recommendations covered expanding Bank lending to the social infrastructure sector, especially for public health and education and poverty alleviation examining the impact of all projects on the poor; paying special attention to the employment aspect; protection of the environment by minimizing environmental risks in all projects; assisting Developing Member Countries in environmental policy formulation; promoting private sector, directly and indirectly; broadening and strengthening of the Bank's policy dialogue with Developing Member Countries; Bank operations in the field of population through public education and health projects; technical assistance in support of new priorities; extension of eligibility of Developing Member Countries to the Bank's Asian Development Fund resources; active participation in doner coordination; expansion of the Bank's co-financing activities; financial innovations in Bank operations; need to intensify Bank efforts to foster regional cooperation; and Bank assistance to micro-Developing Member Countries.

Development of Tourism

10532. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted India Tourism Development Corporation to import a number of airconditioning units;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether these units could be obtained from indigenous source; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) The Government have recently given permission for the import of 300 air-conditioning units for the travel trade over the next 2 years making ITDC the nodal agency for these imports at a reduced duty of 50%.

(b) No firm quotations have yet been received but it is expected that the foreign exchange involved would be in the region of Rs. 10.50 crores spread over a period of 2 years.

(c) and (d). The indigenously produced bus airconditioners have not been providing the comfort level that foreign tourists are sued to, and, therefore, a need was felt to import these airconditioning units. The imports are likely to help tourism industry, including ITDC, to increase foreign exchange earnings.

Criticism of New Import Export Policy by Small Scale Industry Group

10533. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been adverse comments by the Small Scale Industry Group regarding the import export policy recently enunciated by Government;

(b) whether they have presented a memorandum in this connection;

(c) if so, on what aspects the small scale industries feel that they are badly hit; and

(d) whether any remedial measures are contempiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (d). After the announcement of the Import-Export Policy, 1990-93, a number of representations have been received against some of the provisions of the Policy. However, basically, the suggestions relate to the minimum threshold prescribed for grant of Export hosue status, which has been fixed at Rs. 5 crores on Net Foreign Exchange Earnings basis in the New Policy as compared to Rs. 2 crores during the earlier policy. Based on the representations received, the minimum threshold for recognition as Export House has not been reduced to Rs. 4 crores on Net Foreign Exchange Earnings basis with suitable transitional arrangements to enable Export Houses to achieve the aforesaid level of exports.

IFCI Scheme for Technology Finance and Development

10534. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: SHRI SHAMERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme of technology finance and development was launched towards the end of 1988 to provide impetus to the technological innovations and their commercialisation in the country by providing requisite financial support under the Risk Capital and technology Finance Corporation Limited sponsored by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(b) the number of projects so sanctioned as yet;

(c) the particulars of projects assisted in the fields of software development, artificial intelligence, educational robots, digitised fonts, intermediates for pesticides and hybrid seeds;

(d) the employment and investments envisaged to be so generated and the progress made so far; and

(e) the targets fixed for 1990-91 in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e). The Risk Capital and Technology Finance Corporation Ltd. (RCTC) sponsored by IFCI started a scheme of Technology Finance & Development towards the end of 1988 and sanctions commenced from early 1989.

It has been reported that a total number of 18 projects had been sanctioned under the scheme as on 31st March, 1990. Some of the projects sanctioned in the specified fields mentioned are as under:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Fields*		*Name of the project*
1	*2*		*3*
1.	Software Development	:	Systems Dynamics Private Limited, New Delhi.
2.	Artificial Intelligence	:	Mishanti Engineers Private Limited, Calcutta.
3.	Educational Robots	:	Pravak Cybernetics Private limited, New Delhi.
4.	Digitized fonts	:	ITR Graphic Private Limited, Pune.
5.	Intermediates for Pesticides	:	Mewar Oil and General Mill Limited, Udaipur.
		:	Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Limited, Udyogmandal, Kerala
6.	Hybrid seeds	:	Hindustan Agri-genetics Private Limited, Hyderabad.

IFCI has reported that the investment visaged in these projects which are in ierent stages of implementation is Rs. 96 lakhs and the direct employment gen-ation is estimated at 640 persons.

RCTC aims at sanctioning assistance ggregating Rs. 12 crores during the year 990-91 under this scheme.

TV Transmitters in Maharashtra in 1988-89

10535. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state: the names of the places where T.V. transmitters have been commissioned in Maharashtra during 1988 and 1989, separately alongwith capacity of each transmitter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The locations and power levels of the TV transmitters commissioned in Maharashtra during 1988 and 1989 are given below:

ar of Commissioning	Place	Transmitter
1	2	3
38	Gadhchiroli	LPT (100W)
	Pusad	LPT (100W)
39	Achalpur	LPT (100W)
	Amalner	LPT (100W)
	Barshi	LPT (100W)
	Bombay	HPT (100W)
	(for Channel-II in replacement 1 KW transmitter)	
	Chalisgaon	LPT (100W)
	Diglur	LPT (100W)
	Hingoli	LPT (100W)
	Ichalkaranji	LPT (100W)
	Kinwat	LPT (100W)
	Karad	LPT (100W)
	Manmad	LPT (100W)

Year of Commissioning	Place	Transmitter
1	2	3
	Nandurbar	LPT (100W)
	Osmanabad	LPT (100W)
	Pandharpur	LPT (100W)
	Pune	HPT (100W)
	(in replacement of 0.6 KW transmitter)	
	Shahad	LPT (100W)
	Wardha	LPT (100W)

Aluminium Research Institute At Nagpur

10536. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had proposed to set up Aluminium Research Institute at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the details with the progress made so far in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had sanctioned the setting up of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research, Development and Design Centre at Nagpur, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.94 crores, including UNDP assistance of US $ 4.11 million.

(b) The land for location of the Centre at Nagpur has been acquired. Preliminary work for creation of infrastructure at site ahs been initiated. Procurement of equipments and recruitment of scientists and staff is in progress. The Director of the Centre and Chief Technical Adviser under UNDP have been appointed. M/s ALUTERV-FKI Hungary, have been appointed as International Subcontractor. The Centre has been registered as a Society under the Registration of Societies Act.

[*Translation*]

Maganese/Chromite Ore Deposits In Bhandara, Maharashtra

10537. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits of valuable Manganese and Chromite Ores are available in the Bhandara district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether mining work has been started there and whether Government had

received any representation in this regard on January 29, 1990; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Manganese deposits are reported at Dungri Buzurg, Chikla and Hiwara, Asolpani, Navegaon-Hiwara, G.F, Karli and G.F. Bhawanthali areas of Bhandara district and Chromite in Paoni of Bhandara district.

(b) and (c). At present only managenese mines are being worked in Dungribuzurg, Chikla and Hiwara.

A letter dated 29.1.1990 was received from the Hon'ble Member regarding the availability of Maganese and Chromite ores in village Chandi of district Bhandara in Maharashtra and the prospects of mining them. The matter was enquire into through the Indian Bureau of Mines who have reported that there is no occurrence of manganese and chromite in village Chandi.

Rising of Transmission Capacity of AIR/Doordarshan Centras of Aurangabad, Maharashtra

10538. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present transmission capacity of Radio Station and Doordarshan Centre of Aurangabad (Maharashtra);

(b) whether Government propose to increase the transmission capacity of Radio Station as well as Doordarshan Centre; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c).

All India Radio

A.I.R., Aurangabad is presently equipped with a 1 KW Medium Wave transmitter. There is no approved scheme to increase the transmission capacity of this Station.

Doordarshan

The approved Seventh Plan of Doordarshan includes a scheme to upgrade the Low Power (100W) TV Transmitter at Aurangabad to High Power (10 W) A high power (10 W) TV Transmitter has been installed a Aurangabad and is functioining on a reduced power of 1 KW with effect from 7.5.90, as the work relating to the TV tower has not ben completed. The transmitter is envisaged to be commissioned on full power of 10 KW on completion of the tower.

[*English*]

Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi

10539. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has set up a Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi;

(b) if so, whether the main purpose of the Scheme is to support the poverty alleviation programmes in the North Eastern Region; and

(c) the amount provided by the IFCI for

implementing the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has set up a Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN) at Guwahati, Assam in April, 1990. The main object of RGVN is to establish, promote, support and develop voluntary organisations engaged in social and economic upliftment of rural and urban poor and physically and socio-economically handicapped persons, or in family welfare programmes. Initially the organisation intends to confine its activities in the North-Eastern Region. IFCI has agreed, in principle, to provide to RGVN a corpus fund upto Rs. 2 crores in a phased manner.

Export of Leather and Leather Products

10540. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of market promotion measures taken to increase the export of leather and leather products; and

(b) the specific markets being explored for rigorous export campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The market promotion measures taken to increase the export of leather products include market surveys or specific products, organisation of Buyer-Seller Meets, sponsoring Sales teams, participation in specialised commodity fairs, etc. and imparting design & development training for technicians under various international assistance and cooperation projects.

(b) The specific markets being explored for rigorous export campaign are West European countries, the USA and Japan.

[*Translation*]

Question Papers for Recruitment in Banks and Financial Institutions

10541. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of nationalised banks and financial institutions which do not allow the answering of questions in Hindi medium in their open recruitment and departmental examinations and whose question papers are not prepared in diglot in Hindi and in English; and

(b) the time by which Hindi medium would be allowed in these examinations and question papers would be prepared in diglot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). While the open recruitment for banks is conducted by various Banking Service Recruitment Boards (B.S.R.Bs.), departmental promotion examinations are generally held by banks themselves or conducted through the Institute of Banking Personnel Selection. As per available information, questionpapers are prepared in bilingual form and candidates are given option to write answers either in Hindi or English in examinations conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Boards.

Most of the banks and financial institutions are also allowing Hindi medium and the question papers are set bilingually in their departmental promotion examinations. The Government has already impressed upon all banks and financial institutions to allow Hindi medium in all examinations and to ensure that question papers are prepared in diglot without any further delay.

[English]

Import of Duty Free Capital Goods

10542. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI RAMDAS SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted or propose to permit certain industrial units to import duty-free capital goods against export obligation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) As per available information with the Department of Revenue, the Government has neither permitted nor propose to permit import of duty-free capital goods against export obligation to the units located in the Domestic Tariff Area.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of AIR Stations in Punjab

10543. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of All India Radio Stations set up in Punjab during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more Radio Stations in Punjab during the year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). No radio stations have been set up in the State of Punjab during the last two years. However, the approved Seventh Plan of AIR has schemes for setting up two new radio stations, one each at Bhatinda and Patiala with 2 x 3 KW FM transmitters, multi-purpose studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters in the State of Punjab. These schemes are envisaged to be commissioned during 1990.

Working Condition of Journalists

10544. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to study the working and payment conditions of freelance journalists attached with AIR and Doordarshan so that they are not exploited, if so, the time by which it is proposed to be taken up; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken to improve their working conditions?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). No freelance journalist is attached either with All India Radio or Doordarshan on permanent basis. They are booked for specific programmes keeping in view their expertise in a particular subject and payment is made to them as per existing rules. Payments for such participations are reviewed from time to time.

Income-Tax Evasion by Big Industrial Houses

10545. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some big industrial houses are evading income-tax by showing huge expenses on maintenance of Guest Houses while in practice these Guest Houses are used as residential houses of Directors of those companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the approximate expenditure incurred on these Guest Houses during the last three years, company-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Under Section 37(4) of the Income-tax Act, any expenditure incurred by an assessee on the maintenance of any residential accommodation in the nature of a guest house, is not allowed as a deduction while computing the total income of the assessee. If a Director of a company uses any building of the company, including the guest house, for his residential purposes without payment of adequate rent, the value of the perquisite computed in accordance with the Income-tax Rules, is included in the total income of the Director and tax is charged thereon.

(b) For furnishing information with regard to expenditure incurred on the maintenance of guest houses during the last there years by the companies belonging to large industrial houses, whose names have not been specified, a reference would be required to be made to the assessment records of all the companies of all the large industrial houses, which are assessed to tax by various assessing officers all over the country. The effort made and the time spent in collecting this information from hundreds of files will not be commensurate with the usefulness thereof.

(c) As the misuse of guest houses was felt to be a mode of tax evasion, provisions under section 37(4) of the Income-tax Act, referre to above, were made to enable the Income tax Department to disallow the entire expenditure incurred on maintenance of any residential accommodation in the nature of a guest house.

Restrictions on Length of Commercials on Doordarshan

10546. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions on the length of commercials on Doordarshan are likely to be lifted;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Except for the prescribed minimum duration of 10 seconds, there is no restriction on the length of a commercial advertisement for telecast. However, acceptance of advertisements for any particular capsule is dependent on the duration of such capsule.

A.D.B.'S Annual Meeting

10547. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Twenty Third annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank was held recently;

(b) if so, whether the developing country is were disturbed over the overwhelming domination of the developed nations in shaping ADB's policies and the tendency to attach conditions to loans; and

(c) the main subjects discussed at the annual meeting and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) ADB's policies are shaped by the Board of Director's where Asian Countries have majority of share holding.

(c) The issues regarding next Replenishment of Asian Development Fund, Fourth General Capital Increase, continuing object poverty in the developing countries, and admission of both Turkey and Mongolia to the Bank, were discussed. However, no final decisions were taken on these issues.

Search and Seizure Cases

10548. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of search and seizure cases in which assessments are still pending against tax evasion as on 1 April, 1990;

(b) whether any prosecutions were launched during this period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) As on 1st April, 1990, 16,211 assessments were pending in search and seizure cases.

(b) and (c). 8,929 prosecutions have been launched during the 1989-90, of which, 595 were lunched for tax evasion.

Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials

10549. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:
SHRI KESHARI LAL:
SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steel distribution by Branch Sales Office, Steel Authority of India Ltd., New Delhi has been done by violating norms of licensed capacity offtake entitlement of parties since 1 April, 1989;

(b) the details of gross irregularities pointed out by Departmental Committee/ Government auditors on 21.10.89, 1.1.90 and 26.12.89 respectively;

(c) whether parties covered in above reports were favoured by allowing them to change their demand after cutoff date, by accepting booking beyond computer summary, by accepting proportionately higher percentage of booking and by physically releasing still more materials;

(d) if so, the details of each party coverd in above reports, indicating full particulars of their licensed capacity, item/quantity-wise coverage of demand as per computer summary, item-wise offtake/entitlement of items/ quantities booked and released under all the scheme since April 89 to June, 90 (quarter-wise); and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). BSO, SAIL, New Delhi has supplied iron and steel materials in terms of JPC guidelines, past practices and on submission of docu-

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). As per information available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), during the year 1989, one case of burglary at Amritsar branch of Bank of Maharashtra on 7th/8th January, 1989 was reported by the bank in which 44 safe deposit lockers wee found broken open. Besides, two complaints were made by the customers one each in respect of Mysore branch of Canara Bank and Park Circus (Calcutta) branch of Dena Bank alleging missing of certain ornaments from respective lockers.

(c) The banks have their own internal instructions/guidelines for the maintenance and operation of the lockers. RBI has advised all the banks to take precautionary measures particularly with regard to the location of the vault, nature of the lockers, need for burglar alarm systems and liaison with local police. RBI has also made a study of certain branches of banks and based on its findings, advised the banks to take necessary steps to strengthen the system by plugging the loopholes to avoid loss of articles from the safe deposit vaults.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance Given to Kerala by LIC

10554. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Kerala by the Life Insurance Corporation for various schemes during the last three years with details of the schemes;

(b) whether there is prompt repayment to the LIC; and

(c) the schemes from Kerala under the consideration of the LIC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) None.

STATEMENT

(a) LIC's Investment in the Socially Oriented Schemes of Kerala for the Last Three Years.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	*Plan Sector*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	State Government Social Housing Schemes	7.33	7.36	10.62
2.	Water Supply/Sewerage Schemes	6.60	8.61	9.47
3.	State Electricity Board	8.34	9.17	10.10
4.	State Road Transport Corporation	3.93	3.23	3.55
	Non-Plan Sector			
1.	Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Society	11.00	12.00	13.00
2.	Kerala Health Research and Welfare Society	—	—	0.40

(Rs. 1.70 crores was sanctioned during 1989-90)

(b) Investment in other categories.

(Rs. in crores)

		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Provisional)
	2	3	4	5
1.	State Government Securities	13.20	15.09	17.28
2.	Land Development Bank Debentures	11.72	6.80	9.43
3.	Electricity Board Bonds	5.00	5.50	6.00
4.	Financial Coporation Bonds and Shares	—	—	1.50
5.	Corporate Sector (Shares, Debentures and Loans to Companies)	1.77	6.35	N.A.

Export of Cashew Nuts

10555. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of processed cashew-nuts exported during the year 1989-90;

(b) the target set for export of cashew-nuts in current year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote export of cashew nuts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) According to provisional figures received from the Cashew Export Promotion Council, the qnantity and value of cashew kernels exported during 1989-90 were 45,1196 MT and Rs. 363.52 crores respectively.

(b) A tentative target of Rs. 400 crores has been set for export of cashew kernels during 1990-91. This is subject to revision.

(c) Steps taken by Government to promote export of cashew kernels include the following:

i) Exports on OGL;

ii) REP of 10% on exports of cashew kernels;

iii) A CCS of 8% on the exports of cashew kernels roasted and salted, in consumer packs of one kg or less;

iv) Publicity through Indian missions abroad; publication of promotional literature in various foreign languages and distribution abroad;

v) Promoting Delegations of exporters to strengthen and develop contacts with importers and identify problems.

Financial Assistance to Kerala

10556. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Kerala during the year 1989-90 besides the grants allocated under the planned schemes;

(b) the purposes for which the assistance was given and the amount given for each;

(c) whether the assistance given has been properly and fully utilised by the State Government; and

(d) if not, cases where the allocations have not been fully utilised or misutilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). A total amount of Rs. 636.03 crores was given to the Government of Kerala during 1989-90 besides Central Assistance for State's Annual Plan and Central/Centrally sponsored schemes for that year, as shown below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Items	Amount	Purpose
1	2	3	4
1.	Share in Central Taxes and duties	455.90	Devolution of resources to the State on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission.
2.	Grants in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fare	3.42	—do—
3.	Grants for upgradation of standards of Administration	0.87	Rs. 65.00 lakhs for the works of Ninth Finance Commission and Rs. 22.26 lakhs for improving the standards of Administration on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission.
4.	Loans against Net collections of small savings	144.43	Incentive for increasing small savings collections.
5.	Central Assistance for flood relief	24.06	For relief and rehabilitation of flood affected people and repair/restoration of public properties damaged due to floods.
	I) Non-plan grant	4.50	

[illegible]	[illegible]	Amount	Purpose
1	2	3	4
	ii) Centre's share of margin money	7.35	
6.	Centaral assistance on account of drought 1989-90 (spill over expenditure of 1988-89 etc.)	7.35	For providing assistance for people affected on account of drought.
	Total	636.03	

(c) and (d). Share in Central taxes and duties and grant in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger fares under the recommendations of the Finance Commission were in the nature of general assistance to the State and thus their release is not linked to any specific purpose. Similarly, small savings loan given on the basis of net collection in the State were not linked to any specific purpose.

Central assistance for upgradation of standards of administration and relief of natural calamities were released on the basis of the progress/completion of schemes.

Gap between Supply and Demand of Natural Rubber

10557. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of natural rubber within the country;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to expand the cultivation of rubber to non-conventional areas;

(c) if so, details thereof and hectares of land brought under rubber plantation during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to promote cultivation of high yielding variety of rubber plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Increase in the indigenous production through expansion of rubber cultivation and improvement of productivity are the main steps being taken by the Govt. to bridge the gap between demand and supply of natural rubber within the country. Necessary imports for this purpose are also being made.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Various steps have been taken to expand cultivation of rubber to non-conventional areas. These inter-alia include setting up of Regional Rubber Research Stations, establishment of nurseries, provision of extension services, supplies and training, & financial assistance under the rubber plantation development scheme. The area brought under rubber during the last three years have been under:—

Year	*Area (in hectares)*
1	*2*
1987-88	4.000
1988-89	6,000
1989-90	8,000 Provisional

(d) The nurseries established by the Rubber Board distribute planting material to small holders at concessional rates. In additional, nurseries operated by the private owners and rubber growers societies also provide high-yielding planting materials to the rubber growers.

Aluminium Production

10558. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various public sector undertakings engaged in aluminium production at present;

(b) the achievement made by those public sector companies in increasing aluminium in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government have fixed a target to increase aluminium production in the Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the specific measures proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Two public sectors companies, viz. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), are engaged in production of aluminium metal.

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the production of BALCO has been more than 90% of installed capacity. NALCO started commercial production during 1987-88 when it produced 25,753 tonnes of aluminium. Its production has progressively increased to 135,018 tonnes in 1989-90, the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Some of the primary producers of aluminium have plans for modernization and expansion of their existing capacities during Eighth Plan.

Area Covered by Doordarshan, State-wise

10559. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the State-wise percentage of area and population covered by T.V. programmes; and

(b) by what time the total aree of Kerala will be covered by T.V. programme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) TV coverage, area-wise and population-wise, in various States/Union Territories as at present is given in the Statement below.

(b) With the commissioning of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter (in replacement of the existing low power (100 W) transmitter) under implementation at Calicut by 1992-93, about 97% area of Kerala is expected to be brought under TV coverage (inclusive of the areas receiving fringe service, where elevated antennae and boosters etc. are required for obtaining satisfactory reception). Further improvement of TV coverage in Kerala depends upon availability of resources for the purpose.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	TV coverage (as on 25th May, 90)	
		% area covered	% Population covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.7	68.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.0	44.4
3.	Assam	73.1	80.8
4.	Bihar	74.0	78.2
5.	Goa	100.0	100.0
6.	Gujarat	63.0	76.8
7.	Haryana	96.6	98.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37.2	58.7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.2	89.8

Sl. No.	State	TV coverage (as on 25th May, 90)	
		% area covered	% Population covered
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	44.4	57.1
11.	Kerala	84.0	86.3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.5	52.1
13.	Maharashtra	50.0	68.0
14.	Manipur	31.3	68.4
15.	Meghalaya	94.6	97.2
16.	Mizoram	42.1	53.1
17.	Nagaland	43.4	47.2
18.	Orissa	50.0	65.5

Sl. No.	State	TV coverage (as on 25th May, 90)	
		% area covered	% Population covered
1	2	3	4
19.	Punjab	100.0	100.00
20.	Rajasthan	29.9	51.8
21.	Tamil Nadu	89.5	89.2
22.	Sikkim	36.6	63.1
23.	Tripura	93.3	93.3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	75.8	87.6
25.	West Bengal	94.3	95.1
	UT		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23.0	99.0

Sl. No.	State	TV coverage (as on 25th May, 90)	
		% area covered	% Population covered
1	2	3	4
2.	Chandigarh	100.0	100.0
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.0	43.6
4.	Delhi	100.0	100.0
5.	Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0
6.	Pondicherry	100.0	100.0
7	Lakshadweep Islands	99.0	99.0
	National Average	55.3	76.7

Note: 1. The above mentioned coverage figures are inclusive of the fringe areas, where elevated antennae and boosters etc. are required for obtaining satisfactory reception.

2. Terrain conditions have not been taken into account while computing the coverage figures.

Persons Displaced from Mining Areas

10560. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area at present covered under mines;

(b) the planned overall programme to bring more area under mining; and

(c) the number of people displaced during, the three years from areas brought under mining and likely to be displaced in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). Total area covered under mining leases in the country at present is 9,26,923 hectares.

Bringing new area under mining operations depends on various economic considerations including potentiality of the area and demand for minerals; there is no overall programme in this regard.

Large scale displacement of people in mining areas has not been normally taking place. Some displacement takes place in case of big mining projects which necessitates rehabilitation of the displaced families and such rehabilitation measures are invariably undertaken by the Project Authorities.

Procurement and Export of Iron Ore by MMTC

10561. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock of iron ore has been piling up at different iron ore mines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the MMTC has reduced the procurement as well as export of iron ore; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Some stocks of iron ore piled up in April, 1990 at Bailadila Mines due to delay in nomination of ships for Vizag Port by Japanese Steel Mills due in turn to congestion in Japanese Ports.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sales outlet of Coffee Board

10562. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sales Outlets of Coffee Board are working Five Days a week in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce six day week for these Sales outlet for the benefit of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In view of the 5 day week (40 hours) for all employees in the Cofee Board, it will be appreciated that it would not be possible to adopt different norms for the Coffee Board Retail Depots.

Centres of SBI for Foreign Exchange Dealing and cover Operations

10563. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has opened foreign exchange dealing centres at Bombay, Madras and New Delhi and posted dealers over there with a view to decentralise the foreign exchange dealing and cover operations so far centralised at its Foreign Exchange Department Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that it has set up Dealing Rooms at Bombay, Madras and New Delhi solely out of commercial necessity and with a view to withstand emerging competition in foreign exchange area from other banks including foreign banks. According to SBI, even after setting up of Dealing Rooms at these centres, foreign exchange work and cover operations continue to be centralised at Foreign Department, Calcutta.

[*Translation*]

Scheme to Construct Hotels at Hilly Tourist Places

10564. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are formulating any scheme for construction of hotels at various tourist places in hilly areas of the country with a view to provide more accommodation facility to foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to give financial assistance to hotel industry for developing tourist accommodations in hilly areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, With a view to attract investment in hotels at tourist centers in hilly areas, new approved hotels set up in hilly areas above 3000 ft. not having 300 rooms of reasonable standard (3-star and above) would be exempted from expenditure tax for a period of 10 years and also be given 50% exemption from tax under 80-I of the Income Tax Act provided the hotel becomes operational by December 1993.

(c) and (d). Financial Institutions have been set up to provide financial assistance for construction of hotels.

Setting up of a Radio Station at Dharchula in Uttar Pradesh

10565. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are were that programmes of All India Radio do not reach some border areas of Pithoragarh district district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have received Several requests for setting up a radio station at Dharchula for the benefit of the people of that area;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to sanction a radio station there in 1990-91; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Programmes of All India Radio on Medium Wave are not available in the border areas of Pithoragarh district of

Uttar Pradesh. However Short Wave support service from Lucknow and Delhi are available to this district.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d). There is no approved scheme to set up a radio station to Dharchula during 1990-91. Dharchula receives Short Wave support service from the 10 KW SW transmitters at Lucknow and Delhi. The Seventh Plan proposals of AIR includes schemes for upgrading the Short Wave transmitters at Lucknow and Delhi to 50 KW SW each. Then commissioned, these transmitters are envisaged to provide additional Short Wave support service to the whole of Pithoragarh, including Darchula.

Export of Fruits

10566. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the export of fruits during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the quantity of fruits proposed to be exported during this period; and

(c) the name of fruits proposed to be exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) to (c). No specific scheme has been formulated for the export of fruits during 1990-91. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) set up by Govt. for promoting exports of agricultural & processed food products in taking a number of steps to increase export of fruits by organising buyer-seller meets and by participating in international exhibitions for developing new markets etc. It is not possible to have a firm estimate of export of fruits during 1990-91 as the same would depend upon various factors such as international trading environment etc. The names of fruits, being exported are mangoes, grapes, apples, chikoos, citrus fruits water melons etc.

Opening of Bank Branches in Chamoli District of Uttar Pradesh

10567. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number branches of nationalised banks opened in Chamoli district in Uttar Pradesh during 1989-90; and

(b) the locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). During year 1989-90 two branches of Public Sector Banks were opened at Bhiri and Mulkku in Chamoli District of Uttar Pradesh.

[*English*]

Foreign Banks

10568. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all foreign banks operating in the country along with the locations of their branches;

(b) the profit figures of all foreign banks in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the foreign currency reserves/deposits of these banks during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the foreign currency repatriation figures of these banks during the last three years, year-wise?

: DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
RY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS-
) to (d). The information is being
l and to the extent available and
ble under the statutes will be laid on
e of the House.

Export of Granite

69. SHRI M.M PALLAM RAJU: Will
ster of COMMERCE be pleased to

the annual exports of polished gran-
g the last three years and the foreign
e earned therefrom;

the names of countries to which
the polished granite is exported;

the primary competitors to India in
national market; and

the steps taken by Government to
ncourage the granite industry?

: MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
RY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-
SREEDHARAN): (a) Exports of
granites including tiles during the
years are estimated as under:—

—	Rs. 895 lakhs.
—	Rs. 1400 lakhs.
—	Rs. 2300 lakhs.

The major buyers for Indian policed
re Japan, UK, USA, West Germany
Singapore.

The major competitors to Indian
are China, South Korea, Brazil,
rica, USA, Canada etc.
Creation of additional capacities for
oduction of cut and polished gran-
ouncement of stable policies by the
vernments for granite leases inclu-
sion of granite industry in the list of thrust sectors for export efforts are some of the steps taken by the Government to further encourage the granite industry.

Institutes Selling Financial Services Abroad

10570. SHRI M.M.PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how successful our financial institutes have been in selling financial services abroad;

(b) the names of all financial institues Banks selling financial services abroad and in which countries;

(c) whether any relaxation is contemplated in the rules regarding allowing foreign banks to sell financial services in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Presently, 9 Indian banks are operating in 25 foreign countries wherein they are rendering banking services including foreign exchange, financing of import-export business, opening of letters of credit etc. They have played a significant role in financing India related trade, promoting flow of non-resident investments, providry correspondent banking facilities and raising resources for Indian companies. In addition, Unit Trust of India, in association with the Merrill Lynch of United States, hed launched off-shore fund, namely India Growth Fund, in 1988 for mobilisation of funds from Non Resident Indians. Unit Trust of India also undertakes consultancy services in foreign countries as and when provided. The names of the Indian banks and the countries in which they are operating are given below.

(c) and (d). Government have no proposals under consideration to give any relaxation to the foreign banks operating in the country to sell financial services in India.

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	Name of the country in which overseas branches are operating
1	2	3
1.	State Bank of India	UK, USA, Bangladesh, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, France, Japan, Hongkong, Panama, Singapore, Srilanka, Maldive Islands, West Germany, Cayman Islands.
2.	Bank of India	UK, USA, Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Cayman Islands, France, Kenya, Channel Islands.
3.	Bank of Baroda	UK, USA, Bahamas, Baharain, Belgium, Fiji Islands, Guyana, Kenya, Mauritius, Dubai, Seychelles, Oman.
4.	Indian Overseas Bank	Srilanka, Singapore, Hongkong, South Korea.
5.	Indian Bank	Srilanka, Singapore.
6.	UCO Bank	UK, Singapore, Hongkong.
7.	Canara Bank	UK.
8.	Syndicate Bank	UK.
9.	Bharat Overseas Bank Limited	Thailand.

Study About Economic Concentration and Division of Population

10571. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study about the economic concentration and division of the population amongst the different economic groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of the affluent people from the non-salaried section are outside the income-tax net; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducts household consumption expenditure survey to study the expenditure distribution of population. Based on the provisional results of latest round NSS on household consumption expenditure namely, 43rd round (1987-88), division of population among two economic groups, viz., "Poor" and "Non-Poor" is as follows:—

	No. of persons (Millions)	*Percentage of Total*
Poor	232	29.2
Non-Poor	563	70.8

(c) and (d). An accurate estimate of the number of persons having taxable income but who are outside the income-tax net cannot be made. However, the Income-tax Department is continually striving to locate all categories of persons who are having taxable income but are hitherto not assessed to tax. To I cater all such persons, the Investigation Wing undertakes survey u/s 133 B of the income-tax Act at the business and commercial premises. Also, the Central Information Branches collect and verify information with a view to identify such persons.

[*Translation*]

Agreement with Foreign Countries

10572. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of countries with whom India had entered into trade agreements during the period from January, 1989 to 31 March, 1990 and the details of goods to be imported and exported under these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN):

Sl. No.	Name of the countries	Agreement Signed	Details of goods to be imported and exported under these agreements
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhutan	Agreement on trade and commerce between India and Bhutan was signed on 2.3.1990	There was no mention of goods for Import & Export in the above trade agreements.
2.	Bangladesh	Validity period of trade agreement between India and Bangladesh was extended for a further period of 3 years w.e.f. 3.10.1989	
3.	Belgo-Luxembeourg Economic Union	Agreement on Economic, Industrial Scientific and Technological Cooperation on 26.3.1990	Details of goods to be imported and exported have not been stated in the Agreement

Exploitation of Minerals in M.P.

10573. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal, iron, corundum, tin, dolomite, copper, diamond and lime stone extracted from the mines by Union Government in Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1984 to December 1989, year-wise and their market value at that time; and

(b) the amount of royalty paid to the Madhya Pradesh Government on these minerals during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No mining operation is usually undertaken by the Union Government directly.

During the period from 1984 to December, 1989, the Union Government has not taken up any such mining operation in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Royalty is payable only by the lease holder to the State Government. In view of the answer to part (a) of the question, the question of payment of any royalty by the Union Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh does not arise.

[English]

Export of Iron Ore to Japan from Bastar

10574. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by Government by exporting iron ore from Bastar to japan during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the rate of export of iron ore from Bastar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Sale value of Bailadila Iron Ore from Bastar region exported by MMTC to Japan during the last three years has been as under:—

Year	*Value (Rs./Cr)*
1987-88	119.69
1988-89	163.42
1989-90 (Provisional)	203.83

(b) Export Commitments for Bailadila iron ore lumps from Bastar have been reduced for the year 1990-91 on account of domestic demand for this type of ore.

[*Translation*]

Gold Reserves in Madhya Pradesh

10575. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are obtaining gold by selving river sand in certain villages in Raipur and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India had ever made any efforts to explore gold in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the names of places and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). According to information received from Govt of Madhya Pradesh, placer gold in very small quantity is reported to have been obtained by panning of sand from Bajore, Tapkara, Pharjabahar, Manderbahar Pandripani, Khutgaon, Kandaibhr, Semerkachar Gariaband, Sabadmunda, Sanajpuri Nala, Bhdrkhunda Nala, Garight Nala etc. of Raigarh District and from Baghmara, Deogaon, Dumrapali Cahni area of Sonjharia Nala, Bejaipur and Kharonokoi and Kumhari etc. of Raipur District.

(c) and (d). Geological Survey of India has been carrying out preliminary assessment of gold occurrences in Tapkara-Pandir Pani-Lude areas in Dharamjaygarh and Jashpur Tehsils of Raigarh District since 1981. Work so far completed indicates assay value of gold in primary zones varying from 0.1 to 8.2 PPM in bed rock from less than 0.1 to 0.7 Pm in the residual soil and from 0.1 gm/tonne to 0.8 gm/tonne in the gravel zones/alluvial placers.

[*English*]

Screening of Kannada Feature Films on Bangalore Doordarshan

10576. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Doordarshan has been screening Kannada feature films on every Saturday;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to screen Kannada feature films on every Sunday on Bangalore Doordarshan; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide additional hours of programme in regional language Kannada on Saturdays?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The telacast of the regional programme on Saturdays from Doordarshan Kendra at Bangalore already begins half an hour earlier than on other week days.

Kannada T.V. Serials on Bangalore Doordarshan

10577. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kannada T.V. serials shown on Bangalore Doordarshan during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the names of the Directors of these TV serials and the amount paid to them by the Bangalore Doordarshan;

(c) whether the Bangalore Doordarshan is selecting the TV serials produced by a few directors; and

(d) the criteria adopted in selecting Kannada TV serials?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The number of Kannada serials shown on Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is seven and 22 respectively. The names of the directors of these serials are given below in the statement. All these were spon-

sored TV serials where Doordarshan was not required to pay any amount to their directors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) All T.V. serials including those in Kannada are selected after taking into consideration the merit of the script, the credentials of the director and other members of the production team and the programme needs.

STATEMENT

Serials telecast during 1988-89

Sl. No.	*Name of the Serial*	*Name of the director*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Conductor Kariyappa	Mahadevan
2.	Vaidya Narayana Hari	Vishva Prasad
3.	Jana Jeevana	G.R. Srinivas
4.	Krishna Nee Bagane Baro	H.M.K. Murthy
5.	Saptaswara	Govind
6.	Bisilu Kudure I	Shyam Sunder
7.	No. 55	B.N. Chandrakanth
	Serials telecast during 1989-90	
1.	Sambandagalu	A.N. Prasana
2.	Asegalu Nooraaru I	Rajavardhan
3.	Bisilu Kudure II	Shyam Sunder
4.	Hima Shweta	Padmini Ramachandra
5.	Kaveri	Vishva Prasad
6.	Parivarthane	Ravi Kiran and Mahadev
7.	Asegalu Nooraaru II	Rajavardhan
8.	Premavendare Ide Ide	Ravi Kiran
9.	Chandra Chakori	Sridhar

Sl. No.	*Name of the Serial*	*Name of the director*
1	*2*	*3*
10.	Dodda Mane	Raghavendra
11.	Mechanic Mudda	Ramesh Bhatt
12.	Alegalu	Katta Ramachandra
13.	Mr. Tenant	Sihi Kahi Chandru
14.	Namma Nammali	Arjun Dev and T.N. Narasimhan
15.	Premada Karanji	Vishva Prasad
16.	Crazy Corlnal	Lingaraj
17.	Nagalesu	Katta Ramachandra
18.	Neevu Naavu	A.S. Murthy
19.	Baduku Bannada Chittara	H.T. Nagendrappa
20.	Sphota	R. Nagesh
21.	Kanna Muche Kaade Koode	R.S. Kowshik
22.	Preeti Prema	Arjun Dev

Auditoria of Ministry of I&B

10578. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where auditoria have been constructed by the Ministry.

(b) whether these auditoria are allowed on private bookings;

(c) if so, the details of criteria for such booking and charges, place wise.

(d) whether his Ministry propose to construct such more auditoria during 1990 and 1991; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The following auditoria are owned by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:–

(i) Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi.

(ii) Films Division Auditorium, Mahadev Road, New Delhi.

(iii) NFDC Auditorium, Bombay.

(iv) AIR Auditorium, Bombay.

(v) AIR Auditorium, New Delhi.

(vi) F.T.I.I. Auditorium, Pune.

(b) Auditoria mentioned at (i) to (iii) above are allowed on private bookings.

(c) Private bookings are done on first-come-first-served basis. Charges of bookings are given in the statement below.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. AIR envisages to construct a small auditorium at Pune and recording studio-cum-Auditorium at Madras.

STATEMENT

I.	*Sirifort Auditorium, New Delhi*		
(a)	Drama/Cultural Show Performance:		
	One show in the morning session (9.00 A. to 2.00 PM)	Rs.	7,500/-
	One show in the evening session (4.00 PM to 10.00 PM)	Rs.	10,000/-
	Additional show (same day) (Maximum 3 hours)	Rs.	4,500/-
(b)	*REHEARSALS:*		
(i)	Morning Session (with air conditioning	Rs.	7,500/-
(ii)	Morning Session (without air-conditioning	Rs.	3,000/-
(iii)	Evening Session (with air-conditioning)	Rs.	7,500/-
(iv)	Evening Session (without air-conditioning)	Rs.	5,000/-
	Cinema Show		
(i)	For one show only	Rs.	10,000/-
(ii)	For more than one show:		
	First Show	Rs.	10,000/-
	Second Show	Rs.	10,000/-
	Third Show	Rs.	8,000/-
	Subsequent Shows (Per Show)	Rs.	6,000/-

(c) *CONFERENCE:*

Maximum 8 hours Rs. 12,000/-

Additional Charge Rs. 2,000/- per hour

Over and above 8 hours.

Note: The party hiring the auditorium can hire the following additional space, if required, by paying the hiring charges indicated against each:

1. *OFFICE ROOM SIN THE SIRI FORT CULTURAL CENTRE COMPLEX:*

Rs. 211/- per room per day/per show

2. *TWO GREEN ROOM & BACK STAGE:*

Rs. 498/- per day/pr show.

II. *Film Division Auditorium, New Delhi*

(i)	Show on week days within office hours-for first one hour or part thereof	Rs.	260/-
(ii)	For every additional half an hour or part thereof	Rs.	130/-
(iii)	Shows on sundays, holidays and outside office hours on working days	Rs.	330/-
(iv)	For every additional half an hour or part thereof	Rs.	165/-

III. *NFDC Auditorium, Bombay*

Per Show Charges	Rs.	800/-

Invitation to Audience for Recording of Programme on New YearEve

10579. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to broad base the criteria for recording of programmes on New Year eve to include general public other than the relatives/acquaintances of the staff of AIR & Doordarshan as audience;

(b) if so, the time by which the criteria will be broadbased; and

(c) the details of the procedure followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). General public is invited for audience participation in the New Year eve programmes. Audience is invited on the basis of the requests received from them and out of the panel of viewers maintained by Audience Research Unit for inviting audience for such programmes.

Facilities to Tourists Visiting Vaishnodevi

10580. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilgrims to holy shrine of Vaishnodevi are increasing every year;

(b) whether the Department of Tourism has taken any steps to provide additional facilities there;

(c) if so, the details of such facilities proposed to be provided in current as well as in next two years to boost tourism; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance for infrastructural facilities at important tourist places on the basis of specific proposals received from the concerned State Government. Such proposals are considered on their merits, inter-se-priorities and availability of funds. No such specific proposal has been received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for providing facilities to tourists visiting Vaishnodevi.

Agricultural Finance Consultants Limited

10581. SHRI S.C. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how the financial requirements of the Agricultural Finance Consultants Limited (AFC) are met; and

(b) whether the staff appointed in the AFC is selected by the Bureau of Public Enterprises Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) It has been reported by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) that the financial requirements of Agricultural Finance Consultants Limited (AFC) are met through (1) consultancy fees earned on projects formulation, evaluation, monitoring and other studies, and (2) interest earned on funds invested with member banks and public sector corporations.

(b) No, Sir.

Raid on Premises of Suri Brothers in Delhi

10582. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted on the office premises and residences of Suri brothers in Delhi by the Enforcement Directorate, Director of Revenue Intelligence and the Income Tax Department during first week of this months;

(b) if so, the details of the incriminating documents etc. seized during the raids; and

(c) the further action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The searches were conducted by D.R.I. and Enforcement Directorate on 2-5-90. The Officers of Income Tax Department were also associated. Certain incriminating documents from FERA, Customs and Income Tax angles have been seized.

(c) On completion of investigation by the revenue agencies, action in accordance with relevant laws will be taken.

Overdraft Facility to Punjab

10583. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has requested the Union Government to enhance the overdraft facility to Punjab and increase the period for remitting the overdraft;

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government; and

(c) whether the Punjab Government is remitting the overdraft in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tax Evasion by Utensils Manufacturing Factories in Punjab

10584. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various steel utensils manufacturing factories in Punjab which are not registered with Government are not maintaining any accounts of the sales and purchases etc. and thus evading taxes;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check tax evasion by such factories; and

(c) the number of cases of tax evasion by such factories detected during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Utencils are exempted from duty under Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

Utencils Manufacturers having income exceeding Rs. 25,000/- or turnover exceeding Rs. 2,50,000/- as specified in Section 44AA of the Income Tax Act, have to maintain accounts.

(c) No case of Income tax evasion during the last one year has come to the notice.

Import of Machines by Hindustan Photofilm Manufacturing Company

10585. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Photofilm Manufacturing Company has imported a number of machines recently;

(b) if so, the details of the machines imported and the purpose for which these machines have been imported;

(c) the details of the foreign companies from which these machines have been imported;

(d) whether the machines have been found defective; and

(e) if so, the responsibility fixed by

ment on the import of defective es?

E MINISTER OF STATE IN THE RY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-SREEDHARAN): (a) to (e). The infor-s being collected.

es for Import and Distribution of Photosensitive Material

586. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Minister of COMMERCE be pleased

whether the Delhi Professional apher's Association has urged ment to end the practice of licensing rt and distribution of photosensitive ;

if so, the reaction of Government and whether Government propose to e the import and distribution of nsitive material; and

if not, the reasons therefor?

E MINISTER OF STATE IN THE RY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

and (c). In view of indigenous availa-ecial types of X-ray films viz. (1) Lo-ammographic films; (2) Massmini-ns; (3) Special types of X-ray films changers; and (4) X-ray films for nners have been shifted from the eneral Licence to the Limited Per-List in the Import and Export Policy -93 on the basis of recommendation ommittee of Eminent Radiologists ed under the chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services. pes of photosensitive materials are for import under Open General Li-

Indirect Taxes under Disputes

10587. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of indirect taxes and particularly Control Excise duties is under dispute; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to create a forum on the pattern of the Settlement Commission to entertain matters relating to indirect taxes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal is under consideration at the preliminary stage.

Setting up of Radio Stations in Punjab During Seventh Plan

10588. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Radio Stations with location thereof set up by Government in Punjab during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to set up new Radio stations in Punjab during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) if so, the names of the places identified for their location?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No new radio station has been commissioned in the State of Punjab during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, the approved Seventh Plan of AIR has schemes for setting up new radio stations at

Bhatinda and Patiala. These stations are envisaged to be commissioned during 1990.

(b) and (c). Further expansion of Radio Service in the State of Punjab can be considered once the financial allocation and the physical target of the Eighth Five Year Plan have been finalised by the Planning Commission.

Import of Foreign Cars

10589. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the rules relating to import of foreign cars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Bank Branches in Ma Pradesh

10590. SHRI RESHAM LAL JAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be plea state the names of places in Raipur, Bi and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pr where the State Bank of India, natior bank and regional rural banks have o their branches during the period from 1985 to March 31, 1990 and the name Scheduled Castes majority places them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL TRI): The names of the centres where Sector Banks and regional rural bank opened their branches during the from April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990, Districts of Bilaspur, Raigarh and Ra Madhya Pradesh, are given in the stat below.

The existing data reporting syster not generate information regarding of Scheduled Caste majority centres.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Name of District/Centre*	*Name of Bank*
1	*2*	*3*
I	BILASPUR	
1.	Kodri	Allahabad Bank
2.	Bilaspur	Oriental Bank of Commerce
3.	Korba	Punjab and Sind Bank
4.	Sewar	Central Bank of India
5.	Sirgitti	State Bank of India

Sl. No.	Name of District/Centre	Name of Bank
1	2	3
6.	Budgahan	Punjab National Bank
7.	Bhothia	State Bank of Indore
8.	Kothari	State Bank of India
9.	Sohagpur	State Bank of Indore
10.	Gewra	State Bank of India
11.	Tenganmada	Central Bank of India
12.	Chapora (Kota)	Punjab National Bank
13.	Semarsal	Central Bank of India
14.	Ramhepur	Punjab National Bank
15.	Khaprikalan	Punjab National Bank
16.	Achanakmar	Punjab National Bank
17.	Chandli	State Bank of India
18.	Singhara	Allahabad Bank
19.	Gaud	Punjab National Bank
20.	Kataud	State Bank of India
21.	Utarda	Union Bank of India
22.	Pondi	Union Bank of India
23.	Kosala	Allahabad Bank
24.	Konar	Bank of Maharashtra
25.	Sasha	Punjab National Bank
26.	Chilphi Bangla	State Bank of India

Sl. No.	*Name of District/Centre*	*Name of Bank*
1	*2*	*3*
27.	Mohgaon	State Bank of India
28.	Baithalpur	State Bank of India
29.	Damapur	Union Bank of India
30.	Sildaha	Allahabad Bank
31.	Amora	State Bank of Indore
32.	Morga	State Bank of India
33.	Sakti	State Bank of Indore
34.	Belpan	Central Bank of India
35.	Chhatauna	State Bank of Indore
36.	Mochh Bilaspur	State Bank of Indore
II	RAIGARH	
37.	Bimda	Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank
38.	Sarabkombo	State Bank of India
39.	Laripani	Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank
40.	Sukhrapara	Central Bank of India
41.	Konda Tarai	State Bank of India
42.	Sankara	Punjab National Bank
43.	Gajiadih Raigarh	State Bank of India
III	RAIPUR	
44.	Raipur	Bank of Maharashtra
45.	Raipur	Indian Overseas Bank

o.	Name of District/Centre	Name of Bank
	2	3
	Raipur	State Bank of Saurashtra
	Narra	Dena Bank
	Ganjar	Punjab National Bank
	Sonadib	State Bank of India
	Chanat	Dena Bank
	Lambar	Dena Bank
	Kolihadeori	Punjab National Bank
	Bichhiya	State Bank of India
	Pendravan	Indian Bank
	Dhansir	State Bank of India
	Samoda	Dena Bank
	Godhi	Dena Bank
	Bana	Dena Bank
	Chandkhuri	Punjab National Bank
	Palod	State Bank of Indore
	Jakharpara	Union Bank of India
	Dhawalpur	Dena Bank
	Patharla	Dena Bank
	Kohakuda	State Bank of India
	Borsi	Allahabad Bank
	Megha	Dena Bank

Sl. No.	Name of District/Centre	Name of Bank
1	2	3
67.	Shobha	Punjab National Bank
68.	Urmal	Union Bank of India
69.	Nartora	Punjab National Bank
70.	Sher	State Bank of India
71.	Soridkhurd	State Bank of India
72.	Bamhani	State Bank of India
73.	Git-Puri	Central Bank of India
74.	Deosundra	Central Bank of India
75.	Rohansi	State Bank of India
76.	Guma	Union Bank of India
77.	Urla	State Bank of India
78.	Balda	Central Bank of India
79.	Khedwa	Indian Bank
80.	Suneia	Allahabad Bank
81.	Gattasilli	Dena Bank
82.	Mechka	Punjab National Bank
83.	Keregaon	Punjab National Bank
84.	Khauna Raipur	Dena Bank

[*English*]

Pay Scale of MMTC Employees

10591. SHRI A.K.ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the MITCO factories getting the Central Government scale of MMTC, category-wise;

(b) the number of employees of the MITCO factories getting wage Board scale

of the MITCO, category-wise;

(c) the average difference between the two scales in terms of emoluments;

(d) whether MITCO has been merged in MMTC and will work as its division; and

(e) if so, whether the workers will also be merged in MMTC and will get its scale and other facilities, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The total number of offices and staff in MITCO getting MMTC's scales are as under:

Officers — 134

Staff — 341

This is irrespective of their postings in Office or factories.

(b) The workers of MITCO get their wages as per the negotiated wage settlement. The total number of workers covered under the negotiated wage settlement are 916.

(c) The pay scales of officers are staff in MITCO being equivalent to those of MMTC, there is no difference between the two in terms of emoluments. As regards workers, there are no equivalent grades of employment and scales in MMTC.

(d) and (e). The Government has taken a decision to merge MITCO with MMTC. The various issues involved in the proposal of merger of MITCO with MMTC; including those of scales and cadres, are being examined by MMTC.

Beneficiaries of Cine Workers Welfare Fund

10592. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries of Cine Workers Welfare Fund;

(b) the welfare and medical facilities being extended to cine workers; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken for the welfare of the maximum number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) (i) Instructions have been issued to Welfare Commissioners that medical facilities may be provided to cine workers and their families through medical establishments existing under other Welfare Funds.

(ii) A scheme for award of scholarships being operated under other welfare funds has been extended to Cine-Workers Welfare Fund also. The amount of scholarships disbursed during the last three year is as under:

Year	*Amount*	
1	*2*	
1987-88	Rs.	1,17,700
1988-89	Rs.	1,41,550
1989-90	Rs.	3,55,000

Budget Estimates

(c) In view of the limited resources of the Fund (annual revenue is Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs), it

does not seem feasible to introduce new welfare schemes for the cine workers for the present. However, efforts are constantly made to extend benefits of the scheme for award of scholarships to maximum number of beneficiaries. The Welfare facilities are provided keeping in view the resource position of the Fund.

Transfer of Amount to Cine Artists Welfare Fund

10593. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION OF BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given on 29th December, 1989 to Starred Question No. 93 regarding transfer of profit to Cine Workers Welfare Fund and state:

(a) whether the total amount due to transfer to the Cine Artists Welfare Fund has since been transferred to that Fund; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken for early transfer of the due amount?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In a meeting held in April 1990 with the counsel of Sir Richard Attenborough, one of the participants in the Co-production and Finance Agreement for the film 'Gandhi', it was decided to form a separate Trust in the name of Cine Artists Welfare Fund in line with the provisions in the Co-production and Finance Agreement for the film 'Gandhi'. It was decided that such a Trust should be set up by NFDC. Corporation has decided to set up a Trust Called Cine Artists Welfare Fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 10,001/-. Final draft of Trust Deed is under preparation. Separately, a proposal for deputation of an Indian delegation to V.K. for detailed discussions for transfer of 5% of net profits from the film 'Gandhi' to the Cine Artists Welfare Fund is under consideration.

Utilisation of Assistance by Sick Units

10594. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and/or nationalised banks exercise control over the utilisation of the interim amount disbursed to sick units;

(b) the measure taken to see that the relatives and /or trusted friends of owners are not on the managing committee of the cooperative society formed by the employees to run the sick unit;

(c) whether the above authorities ensure that legitimate dues, not protected under labour laws, are paid on due dates; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/proposed by Government to protect the interests of the small depositors and debenture holders of the sick units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d). In terms of provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has no powers to disburse monies to the sick/weak units. Such disbursements are made inter-alia by banks and financial institutions who are expected tc monitor the utilisation of the amounts disbursed by them.

BIFR has reported that so far it has sanctioned only one scheme for revival of a sick industrial company with workers participation, namely Kamani Tubes Ltd. The scheme inter-alia envisages (i) transfer of shares of the Kamani's (about 91.6%) and others of the face value of Rs. 96 lakhs to the workers' cooperative (ii) vesting the man-

agement of the company in a reconstituted Board of Directors consisting of professionally qualified experienced persons including 2 representatives of the worker's cooperative (iii) payment of retrenchment compensation (iv) provision for payment, among others, to deposit holders, etc. Implementation of the scheme is monitored by the BIFR so as to initiate remedial measures, if any called for.

Money of Indian Companies Blocked by Iran

10595. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 59 crores of some Indian Companies have been blocked by Iran;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken up this issue with Iran; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) According to information received from Reserve Bank of India, the outstandings as on 31.3.89 in respect of project exports and commodity exports made to Iran amounted to an equivalent of Rs. 46.98 crores.

(b) and (c). The question of payments due to various Indian companies was taken up by the Government of India with the Government of Iran in August, 1989. It was agreed that the Government of Iran would look into the claims of Indian companies and facilitate payments to them from Iranian firms/ government agencies and other legal entities in respect of legitimate pending claims.

Bank Credit to Poor

10596. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given any instructions to the nationalised and other commercial banks to step up credit to the poor; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Banks were advised by the Reserve Bank of India to raise the proportion of their advances to 40 percent and 10 percent of their total advances to Priority Sector and 'Weaker Sections' respectively. To achieve these objectives, banks are actively participating in special programmes initiated by Government such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) for improving the economic condition of the weaker sections. The DRI Scheme caters to the credit requirements of the weaker among the weak and assists them in their efforts to better their economic condition by small productive endeavours. Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at helping identified poor families in the rural areas to cross the poverty line by enabling them to acquire productive assets with the help of subsidy and institutional finance. Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor aims to provide self-employment opportunities to urban poor and covers all cities/towns which are not covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme. Persons whose total family income does not exceed Rs. 600/- p.m. are eligible for assistance under this programme.

Coins Black Marketing

10597. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is black-marketing of coins in the country;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this connection in 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). As a result of various steps taken by the Government to step up production and supply of coins there is abundant availability of coins in the country. No arrest on account of black marketing of coins has been reported by any State Government.

Assistance by Financial Institutions for Industrial Development in Tamil Nadu

10598. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid has been given by the public sector financial institutions for the promotion of industrial development in Tamil Nadu during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the three All-India Financial Institutions namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.Ltd. (ICICI) have during the last two years sanctioned and disburse the following amounts to projects in Tamil Nadu.

Rs. in crores)

	(April–March)	
	1987-88	1988-89
Sanctions	667.34	1029.96
Disbursements	421.13	647.85

Bokaro Steel Plant

10599. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft cases of steel and other materials from Bokaro Steel Plant in the last five years and the amount of loss thereof with year-wise break-up;

(b) the expenditure on the security in the plan during the above period;

(c) whether both the above things are on the increase;

(e) the steps taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The desired information is given below:

Year	*Total No of cases reported**	*Amount of Loss**
1	*2*	*3*
1985	36	Rs. 1,00,115/-

Total No of cases reported*	Amount of Loss*
2	3
32	Rs. 70,260/-
30	Rs. 2,68,800/-
35	Rs. 73,550/-
45	Rs. 57,257/-

; Captive Mines

he amount of expenditure incurred
:urity in the Plant during the above
ıs Rs. 2,406.29 lakhs.

ɔ (e). No, Sir. There is no such
n.

Corruption In MITCO

0. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minis-
MMERCE be pleased to state:

rhether some cases of corruption in
ding Corporation have come to the
Government during the last three

f so, the details thereof and action
reon?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
Y OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-
REEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Some
ts were received in the past by the
ent. After verification of facts from
it was found that the allegations
prima facie substantiated.

Iture Incurred on Both Houses at Time of Session

1. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the
f FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred per hour while both the Houses of Parliament are in Session; and

(b) the amount of expenditure per hour while not in session?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). There are at present no standing arrangements for compilation of the expenditure incurred by various Government agencies while both the Houses of Parliament are in session and when they are not in session. The total expenditure incurred by Government on a day's sitting of Parliament comprises not only the expenditure of the two Secretariats of the Parliament but also of other Ministries of the Government of India involved in various Parliamentary work. In view of these inherent limitations, it is not practicable to compile the requisite information in a meaningful manner.

Cases Pending In Maharashtra High Court

10602. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the

High Court of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for early disposal of arrears of cases and provide speedy and cheap justice?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The number of cases pending in Bombay High Courts during the last 3 years is as follows:

Year	*No. of cases*
1	*2*
1987	139548
1988	142891
1989	156454

(b) The matter of filling up the vacant posts of judges in the Bombay High Court is engaging the attention of the Government. Besides, a Committee of 3 Chief Justices of High Courts has been constituted by the Government in January, 1989 to study the problem of arrears in Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

Performance of Nationalised Ban

10603. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Wi Minister of FINANCE be pleased to st

(a) the names of first five nationa commercial banks in terms of their outst ing performance for the year 1989-9 order of their merits and main achievem and also the bottom three with unsati tory performance;

(b) the incentive given for better formance and disincentives for unsati tory performance; and

(c) the efforts being made/propose encouraging healthy competitions an the nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SH TRI): (a) The performance of banks ca judged by various parameters relati their functioning. In so far as advanc priority sector and weaker section, with s lated targets of 40% and 10% of tota vances respectively, are concerned, th five and last three nationalised banks (c 20 nationalised banks) according to performance as at the end of Dece 1989 (latest available) are given below

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Rank according to the percentage of priority sector advances to total advances (Target 40%)	
1	2	3	
1.	Central Bank of India	1	(50.5%)
2.	Allahabad Bank	2	(48.6%)
3.	Corporation Bank	3	(48.5%)
4.	Dena Bank	4	(48.5%)
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	5	(48.3%)
6.	New Bank of India	18	(41.8%)
7.	Punjab & Sind Bank	19	(41.1%)
8.	UCO Bank	20	(39.4%)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Rank according to the percentage of advances to weaker sections to total advances (Target 10%)	
1	2	3	
1.	Punjab National Bank	1	(13.5%)
2.	Andhra Bank	2	(13.2%)
3.	Allahabad Bank	3	(12.8%)
4.	Union Bank of India	4	(12.3%)
5.	Vijaya Bank	5	(11.9%)
6.	New Bank of India	18	(10.3%)
7.	Dena Bank	19	(10.2%)
8.	Bank of Baroda	20	(10.1%)

(b) and (c). The performance of public ector banks are continuously reviewed by leserve Bank of India and instructions are ssued to the banks accordingly.

Pension for Members of Parliament

10604. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the finister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be leased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to mend the Salary, Allowances and Pension f Members of Parliament Act, 1954, to nake the Members of Parliament who reigned in Eighth Lok Sabha eligible for pension; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION ND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF 'ARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. IPENDRA): (a) and (b). The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members f Parliament has recommended some mendments to the rates of pension etc., of x-Members of Parliament. These are uner consideration of the Government.

Cases Pending in Orissa High Courts

10605. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be leased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the rissa High Court with the number of civil nd criminal cases pending as on 31 Dembber, 1989;

(b) whether Government are contemating to increase the number of High Courts udge to deal with justice expeditiously;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) As on 31st December, 1989, 37330 cases (32888 Civil and 4442 Criminal cases) were pending in Orissa High Court.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The matter of filling up 2 vacancies in the sanctioned strength of 14 permanent /Additional Judges of Orissa High Court is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Subsidiary Unit of LIC for Housing

10606. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a separate corporation or a subsidiary unit under the Life Insurance Corporation to look after the business for housing to the LIC policy-holders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). LIC has, with Government's approval, set up a subsidiary housing finance company to take over progressively its own activities in the area of housing finance.

The Company, LIC Housing Finance Ltd., formed jointly by LIC with UTI, ICICI and IFCI has in a phased manner been taking over from LIC its individual housing loans portfolio and operates now from 8 centres.

Assistance Provided by Financial Institutions for Industrial Development in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10607. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance sanctioned by various public sector financial institutions for the promotion of industrial development in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last two years; and

(b) the actual amount, out of the above, disbursed in the Union Territory during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). It has been reported by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) that the four All-India Term Lending Financial Institutions namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) have together sanctioned and disbursed during the last two years to units located in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and following amounts:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1987-88	*1988-89*
Sanction	62.0	23.0
Disbursements	42.0	39.0

Opening of Regional Rural Bank in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10608. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regional rural banks opened in Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether Government propose to open more regional rural banks there in *1990-91; and*

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL S TRI): (a) No, Regional Rural Bank has established in Andaman and Nicob lands so far.

(b) and (c). There is no propo present to open any Regional Rural B the Andaman and Nicobar Islands d 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

Loans Advanced Under SEEU

10609. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH the Minister of FINANCE be pleas state:

(a) the number of persons benefit far, under the Self-employment to Edu Unemployed Youth Scheme;

(b) the total amount of loans pro under the Scheme during 1989—90;

(c) the amount allocated for pro assistance under the Scheme during 19 91?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL S TRI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of reported that under the Self—Employ Scheme for Educated Unemployment (SEEUY), loans have been sanction 12.36 lakh persons during the period 19 84 to 1988-89. The data for the year 19 regarding the number of beneficiaries the amount of loans sanctioned to under SEEUY Scheme has not yet be available.

(c) The Government provides an right Capital subsidy to the extent of 2 the loan amount to the beneficiaries u

ıe scheme for which a provision of Rs. 57 rores has been made for the year 1990-91.

Foreign Projects Bagged by Indian Companies

10610. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will ıe Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to tate:

(a) the number of projects in foreign ountries for which contracts were received y Indian companies; and

(b) the names of the countries awarding uch contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARNGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) The total number of contracts for Overseas projects received by the Indian companies during the eriod 1987, 1988-89 and 1989-90 were 00, according to the information received om the Exim Bank of India.

(b) Names of the countries awarding ıese contracts were as under:

1. Algeria
2. Bahrain
3. Bangladesh
4. Ethiopia
5. Indonesia
6. Iran
7. Iraq
8. Kenya
9. Kuwait
10. Jordan
11. Libya
12. Malyasia
13. Malawi
14. Malta
15. Maldvies
16. Mozambique
17. Nepal
18. Nigeria
19. Niger
20. Oman
21. PDRY
22. Qatar
23. Saudi Arabia
24. Sri Lanka
25. Somalia
26. Sudan
27. Syria
28. Taiwan
29. Thailand
30. Turkey
31. UAE
32. YAR
33. Zambia

[*English*]

Recruitment of Class—IV Employees in Banks

10611. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class-IV employees are first employed in daily wages basis by the concerned Branch Managers of the banks and later on regularised;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to frame rules and procedure to be followed for the recruitment of Class–IV employees by the various nationalised banks ; and

(c) the number of Class -IV employes working in different nationalised banks at present on temporary/daily wages basis and when will their services be regularised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c). The recruitment in subordinate cadre in public sector banks is done through the Employment Exchanges/Zila Sainik Boards/Vocational Rehabilitations Centres. Regular appointments in subordinate cadre of the bank are not made by the branch managers disrectly. Vacancies of temporary nature are, however, filled on temporary/daily wages basis to enable the banks to cope with the increase in work of a temporary nature/absenteeism of the regular incumbents. Temporary employees, as per the provisions of the Bipartite settlements as well as under the industrial laws, are considered for permanent absorption subject to their being eligible in terms of qualifications etc. as well as under the appropriate provisions of the Bipartite Settlements/industrial laws. Banks, generally, keep a panel of such employees for their absorption against future vacancies. Some banks have agreements with their unions in this regard. Since recruitment for the subordinate cadres of the public sector banks is done by the zonal/Regional/Divisional offices at the field levels, the data collection system available with them does not readily generate the requisite information with respect to the number of such employees.

Loans Advanced to Tamil Nadu Under IRDP

10612. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);

(b) the total amount of loans distributed to the people in Tamil Nadu under the IRDP during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to involved the local Members of Parliament in the distribution of IRDP loans so that they may help in the distribution of such loans to genuine needy persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been extended for the year 1990-91.

(b) The amount of loans disbursed by banks under IRDP in Tamil Nadu during the last three years is as under:

Year	*Amount (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	*2*
1987-88	8374.05
1988-89	8487.48
1989-90	7357.18

(Till Feb., 1990)

(c) and (d). The programme is implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) at district level. DRDA has a Governing Body with Collector as its Chairman. All Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of the district alongwith others are its members. The Governing Body of DRDA meets once a quarter.

Loss at D.S.P.

10613. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy loss was incurred at Durgapur Steel Plant in the financial year 1989-90;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof and the amount of loss incurred; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to arrest continuance of such a loss being incurred by the company in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). The plant has been incurring losses mainly due to obsolete technology, aged plant and equipment, and inadequate supply of raw materials both in quantitative and qualitative terms leading to high energy consumption, low productivity and capacity utilisation.

Though the exact amount of loss at DSP would be known only after the finalisation of audited accounts, the plant is likely to incur losses during 1989-90.

(c) Modernisation of DSP to replace aged plant and upgrade the plant technologically and to produce steel in a more cost effective manner has been taken up. The modernisation is expected to result in reduction of specific energy consumption, improve capacity and its utilisation, productivity and yields.

Development of Shirdi in Maharashtra as a Tourist Centre

10614. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for the development of Shirdi as a tourist centre in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Coverage of Districts in Maharashtra by Doordarshan

10615. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all districts in Maharashtra are covered by the Doordarshan transmission;

(b) if not, the districts yet to be covered;

(c) whether work has commenced to link these remaining districts under the microwave system; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). All the 26 districts of Maharashtra (1981 Census) are covered by TV service, wholly or partially. TV coverage is expected to substantially improve in some of these districts on commissioning of the high power (10 KW) transmitters under implementation at Aurangabad and Ambajogai during the current financial year.

(c) and (d). All TV transmitter in Maharashtra are linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay via Satellite for relay of Primary (Regional) service.

Broadcast/Telecast of Programmes of Drug Abuse

10616. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio and Doordarshan are broadcasting and telecasting any programme to tackle the menace of drug abuse;

(b) if so, when such programme was launched by AIR and Doordarshan;

(c) whether the views of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and other voluntary organisations have been taken while producing these programmes;

(d) whether such programmes are being covered in the Regional stations of AIR and Doordarshan in different States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORM AND BROADCASTING AND MINIS PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SI UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Program Drug Abuse are regularly telecast b darshan in various formats.

Similarly All India Radio station cast about 400 programmes every m the subject of Drug Abuse. In addi India Radio has launched a special serial entitled Radio DATE which i broadcast currently from the 8th Apr

(c) Views of Indian Council of Research and other voluntary organ have been reflected/taken into accou producing these programmes. *Radi is a joint venture with the Indian Cc Medical Research.

(d) and (e). Regional Door Kendras namely, Delhi, Bombay, C Srinagar, Madras, Jalandhar, Lu Hyderabad, Bangalore the Trivandr cast programmes on Drug Abuse ac to their programme requirements.

All Programme Originating Sta All India Radio are broadcasting progr on Drug Abuse and the *Radio DAT is being broadcast in 15 languages.

Scheme For Development of K Pauri Garhwal (U.P.) As Tourist

10617. SHRI SARJU PRAS ROJ: Will the Minister of TOURIS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Pradesh has sent any scheme for d ing Khirsu in Pauri Garhwal as a tou to Union Government for its approv

*Radio, Drug, Alcohal, Tobacco Education.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

Credit Facilities to Fishermen

10618. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes or proposal to provide credit facilities and other incentives to small fishermen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Réserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that advances provided by commercial banks for fisheries are covered under Priority Sector as activity allied to agriculture and hence eligible for various concessionalities such as concessional rate of interest and liberalised margin and security norms.

(b) RBI has advised the banks that for fisheries, need-based short terms loans should be granted. The rate of interest for it is as under:

		(% per annum)
a)	For loan amount upto Rs. 7500/-	10.00
(b)	Loans over Rs. 7500/- and upto Rs. 15,000/-	11.50
(c)	Loans over Rs. 15,000/- and upto Rs. 25,000/-	12.00
(d)	Loans over Rs. 25,000/-	14.00 to 15.50

Term loans for a period of not less than 3 years to fisheries are available at the following rates:

		(% per annum)
a)	To small farmers	10.00
b)	To others	12.50

Margin should not be taken for loan amount upto Rs.10,000/- For loans over this amount, the margin would very from 15% to 25%. Banks should not take collateral security by *way of mortgage of land* or third party guarantee for loans upto Rs.10,000/ where moveably assets are created.

Term loans are granted by banks for development of fisheries in all the aspects

from fish catching to stage of export, financing of equipment necessary for deep sea fishing, rehabilitation of tanks(fresh water fishing) fish breeding, etc.

Decrease In Exports From Kerala

10619. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a substantial decrease in the exports of various item from Kerala during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for the decrease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) There is substantial increase in overall export of major commodities, from Cochin Port and Trivandrum Airport. However, there was shortfall in export of Cardamom, pepper and Tea.

(b) The details of shortfall are indicated below:

Commodities	88 April-89 Qty.	February Value	89 April Qty.	90 February value
1	2	3	4	5
Cardamom	112	118.37	13	11.93
Pepper	31306	13575.22	23858	11403.67
Tea	18975	4252.93	11251	3898.26

(c) The reasons were:

Pepper:	Poor crop, late arrival of the crop and over supply situation in international market.
Cardamom:	Poor crop and high domestic prices.
Tea:	Low production.

NMDC's Explorations

10620. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has undertaken exploration work for finding minerals deposits in the last year; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise details of exploratory work done by NMDC in 1989 are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Brief details on exploration work done
1	2	3
a)	Andhra Pradesh	At Burugubanda and Tapaskonda for Tungsten and Graphite. Diamondiferrous deposits in Krishna District. Ilmenite bearing beach sands in Visakhapatnam District.
b)	Himachal Pradesh	Low Silica limestone at Arki.
c)	J & K State	Low Silica Magnesite and Dolomite Deposits at Panthal.
d)	Karnataka	Vanadiferrous magnesite deposits in Karwar and Shimoga Districts.
e)	Madhya Pradesh	Iron ore deposits at Bailadila.

Setting Up of a T.V. Relay Station at Pali

10621. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a T.V. relay station at Pali in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). A low power (100 W) TV transmitter has already been functioning at Pali in Rajasthan since March, 1988.

Opening of P.I.B. Office At Bhubaneshwar

10622. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to open an office of the P.I.B. at Bubaneshwar alongwith an information centre and Library in view of importance of both Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar as new centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While stressing the need for this, the State Government also offered to extend all possible help for their immediate opening. Keeping in view the importance of the city as a news centre, a proposal has been included in the VIIIth Plan. Its implementation depends on the availability of resources.

Supply of Smaller Denomination Notes by Banks

10623. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dearth of notes of smaller denominations like Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 etc. particularly in nationalised banks;

(b) whether some nationalised banks in New Delhi do not give currency notes below Rs. 100 and customers particularly middle class one are put to a lot of inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that there is no earth of notes of smaller denominations like Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 in the nationalised banks.

(b) RBI have stated that they have no information that some nationalised banks in New Delhi do not give currency notes below Rs. 100/-.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Lending Policy

10624. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shift in the lending policy of World Bank;

(b) if so, what are the changes; and

;) how far these changes are likely to our country's economy?

HE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE TRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHAS- a) No, Sir.

) and (c). Does not arise.

dia's Participation at Universal Exposition at Seville (Spain)

)625. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR Y: Will the Minister of COMMERCE ased to state:

) whether India's participation in the sal Exposition of Seville in Spain uled for April, 1992 has been can- and

) if so, the reasons therefor?

HE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE TRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR- . SREEDHARAN): (a) and (b). Yes, ue to budgetary constraints, it has lecided to withdraw our participation in iversal Exposition at Seville in Spain uled for April, 1992.

Gold Policy

)626. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI SHANTARAM PO-TIDUKHE:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:

/ill the Minister of FINANCE be pleased e:

i) the measures taken or proposed to en for the dehoarding of the gold and the conversion of ill-gotten money into gold and clamping down on gold smuggling;

(b) whether any 'Gold Bonds' still remain to be redeemed;

(c) if so, the amount thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to formulate a new gold policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Government considers that the abolition of Gold(Control) Act will bring in competition, openness in trade and freedom to transact in gold, which in turn will dehoard gold.

Government take all necessary legislative and administrative steps to curb the generation, growth and use of block money which in turn check the investment of blackmoney in gold.

For clamping down on gold smuggling, the following measures are taken: Antismuggling drive has been intensified and the antismuggling machinery particularly in the vulnerabls areas of sea coast, land borders and the international seaports and airports remain alert to check and contain smuggling of contraband. Sophisticated anti-smuggling equipment such as X-ray baggage machines and metal detectors are utilised for prevention and detection of gold concealed on person of passengers and their baggage/in-cargo. Close co-ordination is maintained with all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Gold Bonds which were to be repaid as on 31.12.89:

Sl. No.	Gold Bonds	Date of maturity	Amount outstanding to be repaid
1	2	3	4
(i)	6 1/2 of Gold Bonds 1977 (Repayble in Rs.)	11.12.77	Rs. 19.27 lakhs
(ii)	7% Gold Bonds 1980 (Repayble in Rs.)	2.3.80	Rs. 3.06 lakhs
(iii)	National Defence Gold Bonds-1980		
	Series 'A'	27.10.80	5,72,760 gms.
	Series 'B' (Repayble in Gold)	27.10.80	2,55,353 gms.

(d) and (e). Government has proposed to abolish the existing Gold (Control) Act, 1968.

Recommendations of Finance Commission Regarding Gujarat's Share

10627. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has pointed out that its share had continuously declined from 4.6 percent during the Seventh Finance Commission award to 3.7 per cent in the Eighth Finance Commission Award and finally reduced to 3.5 per cent in the Ninth Finance Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has pointed out that the award is unfavourable to the State and also great injustice has been done to the Government of Gujarat's share; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). The State Government of Gujarat have intimated that they had pointed out to the Ninth Finance Commission that their share in the total transfer of resources has been declining.

(c) The Ninth Finance Commission while recommending the devolution of resources to the State Government would have taken into account all the factors including the representation of the Government of Gujarat while making its recommendations.

[*Translation*]

Advertisement to Daily Newspapers

10628. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the policy of giving advertisements to the daily newspapers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the norms adopted for including the newspapers (dailies and weeklies) in the advertisement list?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The recommendations of the Committee constituted to go into the various aspects of the advertising policy of Government, are under consideration.

(c) All the newspapers which apply and fulfil and criteria laid down in the Advertising Policy (as per statement given below) are considered for inclusion in the DAVP media list.

STATEMENT

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(Advertising Policy of the Government of India)

'A' Preamble

1. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf on various Ministries and

Departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous bodies and public sector enterprises channelise their advertising through D.A.V.P.

2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisements, political affiliations or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers, journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignity and integrity of India or socially accepted norms or public decency and morals.

'B' POLICY GUIDELINES:

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, Publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at Government advertisements are not intend to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government and in order to achieve parity of rate between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage consideration may be given to:

(a) Small and Mediu pers/ journals

(b) Specialised scient nical journals

(c) Language news nals and

(d) Newspapers/jou lished especially i remote and borde

2. Small, Medium ar papers/journals rised as under:

(a) Small : Upt tion of 15,000 cc sue.

(b) Medium : Circ tween 15,000 copies per issue.

(c) Big : Ci above 50,000 cc sue.

3. In selecting news lications for placi ment advertisem lowing considera taken into accour

A. Coverage of reac different walks of larly in case of n paigns.

B. Reaching specific people dependin message to be Small and Mediu pers will get majo tion in motivatic campaigns.

C. Another category of Newspapers/journals/publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bonafide reasons.

D. House journals, House magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspaper/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 1,000 copies. Relation however, may be made in the case of the following:

(a) Specialised/scientific technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

(b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, borders or remote areas or in tribal language or primarily meant for tribal readers and these published from J &K with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than four months and should comply with the provisions of Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For quarterly journals, they have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered:

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertisements:

Periodicity	*Print Area Not Less Than*
1	*2*
Dailies	760 std. col. cms.
Weeklies and Fortnightlies	480 std. col. cms
Monthlies and other periodicals	960 std. col. cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a professional and reputed accounts body or institutions. Newspapers having a circulation upto 2,000 copies per issue are, however, exempted from tis requirement. The circulation figures, if found in incorrect at any time, will render the papers/journals ineligible for advertisement besides any other action which Govern-

ment may deem appropriate.

'C' Advertisement Rates

The rate structure for Government advertisements will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/journals.

[*English*]

Inquiry Into–International Film Festival for Documentaries and Short Films, Bombay

10629. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of wastage of money and mismanagement during the week long Bombay International Film Festival for Documentaries and Short Films organised by the Films Division during February, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have ordered any inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Two newspaper articles appeared in Statesman and Hindustan Times criticising the conduct of the Film Festival held at Bombay. These articles referred to alledged mismanagement and wastage of money during the conduct of the festival. Other than these two articles there has been no note-worthy criticism regarding the week-long festival held at Bombay.

It may also be mentioned that the Film Festival was generally acclaimed as a notable success. Numerous articles appeared in Indian as well as foreign newspapers commending this festival. It includes the prestigious Holywood Reporter weekly, magazine which comments of matters relating to films around the world.

In addition, over 50, prominent film personalities had, in a letter, appreciated and congratulated the Films Division for this Festival.

(b) The criticisms dealt with hospitality given to delegates, selection of awards, lack of publicity, poor quality of entries etc.

(c) No formal inquiry was called for. The complaints were, however, looked into. There was no excess expenditure incurred by Films Division. As against the sanctioned budget of Rs. 60 lakhs, the overall expenditure is not expected to go beyond Rs. 54 lakhs. It was concluded that the festival was a reasonable success and that most of the criticism was exaggerated.

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of Film Policy

10630. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reviewing the film policy;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed new film policy;

(c) whether the National Film Development Corporation is to be strengthened under the new film policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). The question of formulation of a film policy is under consideration. It is premature at present to indicate details of the proposed film policy and as to whether the National Film Development Corporation is to be strengthened and the extent thereof.

Discussion on Indo-Us Economic Trade Relations

10631. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item "US Businessmen not impressed with India's Promises" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 9 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held and the reaction of the US Businessmen thereto;

(c) whether there were any complaints from U.S. businessmen regarding bureaucratic delays in India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A meeting of Indo-US Joint Business Council was held on 5th and 6th April, 1990 in Washington. This was participated in by leaders of business and industry on both sides. They discussed matters of interest and made joint recommendations. on: (i) Technology transfer. (ii) Indian investment and joint ventures laws (iii) Bilateral trade.

The JBC was addressed by senior officials of Government of India who explained various aspects of India's economic policies.

(c) In his speech Mr. Donald M. Kendall, Co-Chairman of the JBC referred to the bureaucracy in general terms and emphasised the need to de-regulate and liberalise economies. No specific complaints were raised during the JBC meeting. There were references generally to delays inherent in government procedures.

(d) Causes of procedural delay are being continuously monitored and remedial measures taken.

Procurement of Cotton

@@10632. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has agreed to release more funds for procurement of cotton; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that credit requirements for procurement of cotton are fully met subject to the basic condition that credit drawn is matched by the value of stocks.

Liberalisation of Farms Trade by OECD

10633. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the liberalisation of Farm Trade by OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries

have an adverse effect on India's plans for agricultural advance, particularly in the Food Processing sector;

(b) whether such liberalisation will choke off our export avenues which is the major plank of our food processing plans;

(c) whether Government have developed alternative plans to meet the contingency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir. Liberalisation of Farms Trade by the OECD countries is expected to have a beneficial effect on export of agricultural products including processed agricultural products to these countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, it is with deep sense of sorrow that I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri K.S. Hegde, former Speaker of this august House from July 1977 to January 1980. Shri Hegde represented the Bangalore South constituency of the State of Karnataka. He was elected as Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 21st July, 1977. Earlier, he had been a member of Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1957.

A distinguished jurist and erudite scholar, Shri Hegde was a judge of the High Court of Mysore from 1957 to 1966. He was the Chief Justice of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh High Court during 1966-67. He served as a judge of the Supreme Court of India during 1967-73.

Apart from adorning the high office of Speaker, he served on various Committees of both the Houses. He was also a member of Panel of Chairman in Rajya Sabha and was the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges of this House.

He was alternate delegate to the Ninth Session of the United Nations in 1954 and served on its Second Committee.

As a Speaker of this House, his observations and decisions have been of immense help to successive Speakers.

Shri Hegde passed away on 24 May 1990 at this native place in Karnataka at the age of 81.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): We share your sentiments regarding Shri K.S. Hegde.

He was a persons of great learning and great insight in the judicial system. He had acted as Chief Justice of Delhi High Court and Himachal High Court. And by his writing and publications he has contributed to the understanding of the problems of the judicial system. As Speaker he has set traditions that will be the guiding path for times to come. And in him we have lost a persons of great learning, understanding and patriotism.

At this moment, we share the grief of his family and pray to God that they have the strength to face this tragedy.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): I asso-

ciate myself and our Party with what you yourself have said and what the Prime Minister has observed.

I had the good fortune of being his colleague in the Rajya Sabha and observed him to be a very good champion of agriculturists. Whenever questions were taken up in the House, I always found him as a very good supporter of mine. And he was a very good champion of the kisan movement. Like all patriots of his generation, he was a Congress men to start with and he proved to be a very effective Congress leader also of Karnataka. I am extremely sorry Sir that he has passed away. Myself and our Party join you in offering our condolences to his family.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir. Today in the early morning hours when Shri K.S.Hegde's Son informed me over telephone that Shri Hegde had passed away last night while he was asleep. I felt a sense of deep sorrow and grief owing to many reasons. There are very few people who are so humble and whole-hearted in their social lives and at the same time they are totally committed to the principles that they have adopted in their lives and Shri K.S. Hegde was an ideal example of those principles. He was among those very few people who entered judiciary after having played an active role in politics, but he remained totally impartial while fulfiling his responsibilities as a Justice. He was among those who become a judge of the Supreme Court after having served in the Delhi High Court, and Himachal High Court. I came in his contact, for the first time when he submitted his resignation on the supersession issue. Since then I remained in contact with him and he was a senior leader and colleague of my party for the last ten years. In the event of any problem his counsel was very valuable to us.

Shri Ranga has just now mentioned that was great champion of agriculturist. In 1981 or in 1982 when a powerful agitation against reservation took place in Gujarat, some workers of my party, also got influenced by it but later on when we had a serious discussion on this issue in Cochin it was Shri Hegde who impressed the prominent members of our party, the most. For years together Shri K. Sadanand Hedge has influenced us and said that we should take this matter in a light vein and if we start the process of reconsidering the little benefit that the Harijans and the inhabitants of the forests are going to get through reservation, it will be totally injurious and damaging to our society. I have mentioned this issue to project that in him I have found a wonderful blend of judicious, practical pragmatic and idealistic approach in all the matters. I fully associate myself with thefeelings expressed by the Prime Minister, your goodself and Shri Rangaji of the opposition in paying my tribute to the departed soul.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and myself, I fully associate with all that has been said about Shri K.S. Hegde and we express our deepest condolence on his passing away.

Personally, I have had the great privilege of knowing Shri Hegde, both as a Judge of the Supreme Court and then as an hon. Member of this House, and ultimately as a distinguished Speaker of this august House. What impressed everybody who came in contact with Shri Hegde was his deep and abiding faith in our Constitutional set up and in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution. As a Judge of the Supreme Court, he delivered many outstanding judgements and is his judgement in KRAIPAK's case, he put the principles of natural justice on a very high pedestal and which has been considered as

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

one of the beacon lights in the branch of jurisprudence. As a Speaker, we have also had the privilege of knowing him as one of the most distinguished and fair Speakers who conducted the deliberations of this House with great appropriateness. No section of the House had then ever felt that there was any Member who was not allowed to have views expressed in the House. He treated everyone alike. I was then the Chairman of one of the Parliamentary Committees and on occasions I had opportunity to discuss matters with him and I found him helpful and constructive in his suggestions. I cannot forget those days. On behalf of my Party and myself, I again express our condolence and our sympathies to the members of his family.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I associate myself and all the members of our Party with the observations already made by my previous speakers on the sad demise of Shri K.S. Hegde.

Sir, I did not have have the privilege personally to work with him, but I have heard from others about his ability as a Speaker coming from his juridical background into this world, which is very important in my opinion.

Another thing is, I heard that he was a person of great integrity. I believe also that in today's set up that is one of the things which we must remembers and emulate.

With these words I express my deep condolence and also convey that to his family.

DR. THAMBI DURAI (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very great shock to know from you that our former Speaker, Shri K.S. Hegde is no more. Just now our Prime Minister, Prof. Ranga, Mr. Advani and my other colleagues said about him, how he rendered his service not only in the judicial field, but also in political life. He upheld justice in juridical system, and in the same way he upheld justice in political life also. He headed this House in a crucial period in 1977 and also as an eminent Speaker, he handled the House very carefully and also he served in a good manner; as our Rangaji said, he raised a lot of questions in the Rajya Sabha and also in the Lok Sabha. He was a champion of agriculturists. Also, as a judicial man he rendered good justice. He is not more with us!

On behalf of my party AIADMK and myself, I offer our condolences through you to the bereaved family.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA (Berhampore): Sir, on behalf of myself and my Group, I offer our condolences on the demise of Mr. Hegde. I share the views expressed here by my other colleagues and also I offer my deep condolences to the family of Shri Hegde.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, the Prime Minister and other colleagues regarding the passing away of Shri Hegde, who was the former Speaker of Lok Sabha. I am deeply grieved at his demise. I must say that he was a person of high qualities of head and heart, of integrity and character. He had distinguished himself in the judicial field and he was not only a Judge of the High Courts of Karnataka and Delhi, but also became a Judge of the Supreme Courts later. He was the Speaker of this Lok Sabha in 1977 and I had the good fortune to be here in Lok Sabha at that time. He conducted the proceedings of the Lok Sabha in an admirable manner and maintained the dignity of this House.

We are very very sorry and I express my deep sorrow and condolence. On my behalf and on behalf of my party, the Muslim League,

I convey my condolence to the entire bereaved family and pray that his soul may rest in peace.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Speaker, on my behalf and on behalf of my Party, I fully associate myself with the feelings expressed by the hon. Prime Minister, you goodself, Prof. Rangaji and others.

Although I had the privilege of hearing late Shri Hegde as a leader of opinion, I had not had the privilege of knowing him as the Speaker of this House.

Sir, we keep discussing about the personalities who have held this high office in the Central Hall. What I heard about late Shri Hegde was that he was a very bold persons, when he functioned as a Judge and when he functioned as the Speaker, of this august House. I have heard that sometimes, the jurists and legal luminaries who were drawn to high offices work in very tight jackets. The other unique quality in Mr. Hegde that I have heard was that he was not very rigid on issues. He had a very great sense of accommodation and understanding and he brought credit to this high office. I pay my deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister and some senior hon. Members have apprised the House of Shri Hegde's ability and gentleness, though not in great detail. I have neither heard him nor I ever had the opportunity to see him, but whatever little I know about him is based on the information provided by newspapers and periodicals.

On behalf of my party and myself I deeply mourn his demise.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, I join you, the Leader of the House and other distinguished Members of this august House to pay my tribute to the memory of Shri K.S. Hegde, the former Speaker of this House. As you have mentioned, he was one of the luminaries of Indian judiciary. He functioned as Judge in different High Courts in our country and ultimately he was elevated to the position of the Judge of the Supreme Courts of India. He delved deep into the judicial system and he also wrote a book entitled 'The Crisis of Judiciary'. He was an able parliamentarian. As you have been kind enough to mention, he was a Member of the Rajya Sabha and a Member of this House and served many Parliamentary Committees, with his rare qualities.

Sir, I had the rare privilege to serve this House in 1977 under his able Speakership. I recollect some significant comments which fell from his lips, which was a great wisdom to the entire House. He also delivered very important rulings which constituted a landmark in the history of the parliamentary practices in our country. I deeply mourn his demise and express my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while)

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet at 11 O'clock on Monday, the 28th May, 1990.

12.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 28, 1990/ Jyaistha 7, 1912 (Saka)

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Monday, May 28, 1990
Jyaistha 7, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 41 to 50)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 28 ,1990/Jyaistha 7, 1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sathe.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Mr. Speaker.....

MR. SPEAKER: He is in mood today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): We have to go to the other House. There are Bills pending in the other House. Let the papers be allowed to be laid.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, I will call you after Papers are laid. Now papers to be laid.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

11.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Industrial Finance Corporation of India (Payment of Gratuity to employees) Regulation 1968; Annual report etc. of and Review on Industrial Development Bank of India for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (Payment of Gratuity to employees) Regulations, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1/88-122 in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1003/90]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India together with Audited Accounts of the General Fund and the Development Assistance Fund for the year 1988-89 under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1004/90]

[*Translation*]

Annual Report and Review on All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Corporation Society Ltd. Delhi for 1988-89 and of National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi and Statement re-delay in Laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table;

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Limited, Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1005/90]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1006/90]

[*English*]

Annual report of and review on Govind Ballabh Pant Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan, for 1988-89 and statement *re.* delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Govind Ballabh Pant Himalaya Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Govind Ballabh Pant Himalaya Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan for the year 1988-89.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1007/90]

Annual Report of and review on Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary studies, New Delhi, for 1988-89 and a statement *re.* delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies,

New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1008/90]

Statement correcting reply given on 14.5.1990 to U.S.Q. No. 8472 regarding Institute of material science and Life Science and Statement *re.* reasons for delay in correcting the reply

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 14 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8472 by Shri Basavapunnaiah Singam, M.P. regarding Institutes of Material Science and Life Science and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1009/90]

Annual report of and review on Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): On behalf of Shri Bhagey Gobardhan, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, new Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1010/90]

Notification under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963; Review and report of India tea and Restaurants Ltd., Bombay, for 1987-88 and a statement *re.* delay in laying these papers; Annual report etc. of and review on Tea Board, Calcutta for 1988-89 and a statement *re.* delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export Inspection Agency Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notifications No. S.O. 518 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1990.

(ii) The Export Inspection Council Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 519 in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1990. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1011/90]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the India Tea

and Restaurants Limited, Bombay, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1012/90]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1013/90]

[*Translation*]

Notification under Central Excises and Salt Act 1944, Income Tax Act 1961, Customs Act, 1962, Amendment to regulation 22 of Reserve Bank of India General Regulations 1949, Consolidated Report of the working of Public Section Banks for 1.1.88 to 31.3.89 and annual report of and review on Industrial Finance corporation of India for 1988-89 and Report of C.A.G. of India for year ending 31.3.89—Municipal corporation of Delhi

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I, on behalf of Shri Anil Shastri, beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 797(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding payment of duties of Excise on the Steel Bead Wire Rings used in the manufacture of Cycle/Cycle Rikshaw tyres.

(ii) G.S.R. 950(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding duty of Excise on parts of Stationary Battries for manufacturing/assembly of complete Stationary Batteries at site which was not being levied prior to 8th May, 1984.

(iii) G.S.R. 1018(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding duty of excises on building materials manufactured at the site of construction of building for use at such site.

(iv) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 162/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to insert S. No. 17A in the proviso thereto.

(v) G.S.R. 433(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No.175/86-CE Dated the 1st March, 1986

so as to specify a ceiling of rupees fifty five lakhs for clearances of specified goods at concessional rate of duty mentioned in the said notification.

(vi) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1990.

(vii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1990 Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 441(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1990.

(viii) G.S.R. 393(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March; 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt air-guns air-rifles and air-pistols from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(ix) G.S.R. 394(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 47/90-CE dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe a concessional rate of basic excise duty of Rs. 8.50 per kg. on nylon filament yarn above 750 deniers without any end-use condition. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-1014/90]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) The Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 269(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1990.

(ii) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 319(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th April, 1990.

(iii) The Income-tax (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 325(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1990.

(iv) The Income-tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1990 Published in Notification No. S.O. 354(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1990. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT.-1015/90]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 246(E) to G.S.R. 386(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Customs Duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on the 19th March, 1990.

(ii) G.S.R. 388(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 144/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to delete redundant entry.

(iii) G.S.R. 396(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th

March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification no. 49/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe basic customs of 100 per cent on all items other than polysulphones.

(iv) G.S.R. 400(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 137/80-Cus., dated the 20th March , 1990 so as to permit two more specified items at a concessional rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem* for passengers availing concessions.

(v) The Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 401(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) The Transfer of Residence (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 402(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) S.O. 260(E) published in Gazette of Indla dated the 27th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.

(viii) G.S.R. 405(E) and G.S.R. 406(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt goods temporarily imported under ATA Carnet for display or use in exhibitions, fairs, meetings and similar events from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs.

(ix) G.S.R. 419(E) and G.S.R. 420(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt raw materials and components when imported for manufacture of specified products for supply to hundred per cent export oriented undertakings or free trade zones from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of Customs.

(x) G.S.R. 421(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to notification No. 137/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990.

(xi) G.S.R. 422(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods imported into India against an advance Licence from the whole of the basic and additional duties of Customs leviable thereon.

(xii) G.S.R. 423(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods imported into India against a Blanket Advance Licence from the whole of the basic and additional duties of Customs leviable thereon.

(xii) G.S.R. 424(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 140/90-Cus., dated the 20th March, 1990. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-1016/90]

(4) A copy of an amendment to Regulation 22 of Reserve bank Of India General Regulations, 1949 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1989 under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1017/90]

(5) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) of the working of the Public Sector Banks for the period from the 1st January, 1988 to 31st March, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1018/90]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year 1988-89 along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1019/90]

(7) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 4 of 1990)—Municipal Corporation of Delhi under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1020/90]

11.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 14th May, 1990, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted for the purposes set out in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 1990, and resolves that this House do join in the said Joint Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Joint Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora
2. Shri Anand Prakash Gautam
3. Shri Talari Prakash Manohar
4. Shri Makhan Lal Fotedar
5. Shri Sontosh Kumar Sahu.

11.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON THE PENDING MATTER OF THE SCALE OF PAY AND CONNECTED MATTERS IN RESPECT OF THE SECRETARIES-GENERAL OF HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT

Report

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on the pending matter of the scale of pay and connected matters in respect of the Secretaries-General of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Mr. Speaker, now the report of the Committee under item no. 10 has been laid on the Table of the house. It is most unfortunate that many Parties and Groups have not been consulted. The matter of Secretary-General's emoluments is the concern of the entire Parliament. It brings in and involves the prestige of Parliament in relation to other services in the country. We are not aware, nor are many of the Groups in the House aware of this. What we want is, before the report is implemented, this should be intimated to all Members of different Parties/Groups (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Secretariat cannot be discussed here.

(*Interruptions*)

11.4 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the First to Sixth Sitting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Babanrao Dhakne.

Shri A. Charles.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN: SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I have to say something very important abut the statement of the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I would like to raise with your permission a very important matter relating to the deterioration of conditions in Punjab. Only the other day, we learnt that once again in the Golden Temple, people have gone in with arms. All the holocaust and catastrophe in Punjab mainly began by converting the Gurudawaras into fortresses, if you remember. Armed people go inside and build up so called castles there, from where then the attacks on the people outside get launched and , the most sophisticated arms being collected.

I do not know what is the policy of the Government. Do they want the reversal of the entire process? Is the surrender so complete that openly the leaders of pro-Khalistan elements can go in with arms—as we saw even from the photographs—and the police just stand by? I would really like to know from the Government because the whole country will be concerned now. If this is what is going to happen under your very nose, then what kind of progress or development or normalisation can be expected? You are just now saying that you are going to work towards elections in Punjab.

I would like to know from the Government what is their attitude. What measures are they taking? Will they ensure and promise the country that they will not allow the Gurudwaras to be converted into such fortresses filled with arms and will you see to it that people are not there with arms? Except the traditional sword that is allowed, nothing else should be allowed to be taken. No arms should be allowed to be taken into Gurudwaras and temples. I would like to know the attitude of the Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir with your permission I would like to raise two very important matters this morning. The first relates to the situation in Sindh in Pakistan. As you would have seen in the newspapers today, in the firing that has been going on there, 82 people had been killed including a large number of women who were demonstrating with Quran Sharif on their heads. More than 300 people have been injured. We do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan. But, this is a matter which is of some concern because it happened right on our door step. These are the people who were misled at the very beginning when Pakistan was constituted into believing the two-nation theory and who had gone to Pakistan with hopes that had been generated in the two-nation theory and having gone there, are now in such a position that instead of being accommodated and given a decent life, they are being fired upon and shot at. We are concerned that unless Pakistan does something to find a peaceful solution, we may have a lot of trouble on our hands, the refugees and others. And therefore without wishing to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan, we would wish to draw the attention of the Government and through this House of the people that a peaceful solution should be found to this problem.

The second matter that I wish to raise is concerning the functioning of this House now in its extended term. It has been a position taken by us and at the very beginning the Leader of the Opposition had made it known in this House, that it is our intention to give constructive cooperation to the Government in the functioning of this House and, also you would have noticed it has been our endeavour to do so and, as a result, a number of Bills have been passed in this House as well as in the other House with full cooperations from us.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Even without discussion an important Bill like the Finance Bill was passed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes. The situation is that on the one hand, the Government wishes to seek our cooperation in the business of this House, on the other hand, they take every occasion to try to have insinuations thrown at us based on half truths. From the very beginning, if you remember, from the Address of the President in this House, we have been asking the Government for certain papers to be placed on the Table of the House. These papers are in the possession of the Government. There is no difficulty in placing them on the Table of the House. Then the country and the world will know what the truth is. If those papers contain names or allegations or anything about us, we would wish to see andearly implementation of any judicial or other process that the Government may wish to take. If our names do not come, if the names of people sitting on the other side come, then also we would wish to see that there is earlv implementation of whatever action the Government proposes to take. But this kind of

[Sh. Dinesh Singh]

suspended insinuations is neither good for the democratic functioning of the country nor for the relationship between the opposition and the Government. And therefore, we have been pleading with the Government that whether it is papers connected with the Bofors, whether it is papers connected with the Airbus, whether it is terms of reference of inquiry on Meham, these papers must be placed on the Table of the House. If these papers are not placed on the Table of the House, the Government can hardly expect cooperation from us in the passing of the Bills that they propose to bring in the House. Therefore, I should like to mention very categorically that the cooperation can be that only if both sides cooperate. It cannot be an expectation from one side without taking into account the demands and the requests of the other side. Therefore, if the Government wish that we participate in this extended term and assist them in the passing of the Bills, then these papers must be immediately placed on the Table of the House. We have already given four days notice to the Government. There is no difficulty in collecting these papers. But if they are not placed in all humility, I would like to mention to the House that they would force us not to cooperate with them in the passing of these Bills. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I being perhaps the only Sindhi Speaking person in the house, confirm Shri Dinesh Singh's assertion that the developments of Sindhi are very serious.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Advani, Sindhi Language is included its in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution, in that way all of us are related to Sindhi Language.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I know that all of us had contributed in the inclusion of Sindhi in the VIIth Schedule. The Government of India or India would not like to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan. But we have to keep in view that the developments of Bangladesh had greatly affected our country and ultimately we had to involve ourselves actively there. The happenings of Sindh indicate that due to its internal problems, Pakistan is muddling in our Kashmir and Punjab affairs. The Situation is explosive to such extent that within a day 120 persons were killed in Sindh which is a small province. The developments in Sindh may have greater impact in our adjoining regions of Rajasthan and Katch and in the whole of our country. So we have to be very cautious in our approach. At the same time India shall continue its diplomatic efforts to compel Pakistan to prevent if from interfering into the affairs. Kashmir and Punjab. We should give a hint as well as a warning to the rulers of Pakistan to refrain from indulging in his adventurism and making our internal affairs an international issue to cover up its internal problems.

Secondly, I want to say that the Government, should apprise in the Parliament of the situation that has been prevailing Punjab during the last 6 months. In 1984 a white Paper on Punjab was issued. Thereafter, there has been many incidents. I am very sorry to say that the migration which has now begun in Punjab also is a sign of deterioration of the situation. The Government should inform the House of all the facts abut Punjab. In the last few days the situation has further deteriorated because of the frequent cases of kid-napping and ransom. I think, these incidents are more disturbing than that cases of murder and violence.

Last week, I myself visited Abohar and met the people of that small Tehsil Zira. The people from there came to meet me. They told me that within a month ransoms of about rupees one and half crore to two crores had been paid to secure release of kidnapped persons in that Tehsil. These are the serious situations prevailing there. the Government should take the Parliament into confidence and bring out a second white-paper which should indicate the facts not mentioned in the fresh white-paper and also details how Pakistan is interfering in Kashmir.

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with what has been said by Shri Dinesh Singh Ji and Shri Advani Ji about Sindh our country has always been the staunch supporter of democracy. We have always supported the movement for democracy in every part of the world. Sir, in the Sindh Provnce of Pakistan a struggle for restoration of democracy has been fur going on four several months. The Pakistani Government is bent upon to Gush the movement which is being piloted by Muhazir-Kaumi-Movement under the leadership of Shri Gulam Mustaba Jatoi who is the leader of the united opposition Party. As our leaders has said in Karachi and Hyderabad water and electricity supply has been discontinued for 13 days. The local Maullavi through the Mike announced that people have come in street to lodge their protest when the people came out on the road in protest, they were crushed by the Army. The Army Killed 135 persons and injured more than 300 persons.

I, therefore, want say that it is our moral duty to support the movement for the restoration of democracy being launched there and we denounce the efforts of the government of Pakistan to crush the movement.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, hon. Member, Shri Dinesh Singh has raised a number of issues. First thing, we have not made any insinuation about their cooperation or functioning in this House. We are grateful to whatever cooperation they are giving-sometimes constructive, sometimes otherwise.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur): Again an insinuation.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Statement of fact. Sir, we had a meeting of the leaders of all parties last week. In that meeting we decided on the business to be taken up this week. In the meeting, the leaders of the Congress (I) raised the question of placing some documents on the Table of the House which they demanded earlier. And we promised that whatever papers have to be placed or can be placed, the Government will place them before the end of the session, that is, before the end of this week. Particularly they mentioned documents relating to the Bofors deal, the Airbus deal and the terms of reference of the inquiry into the Meham incident. All the three are engaging the attention of the Government. The Cabinet is taking a view today and tomorrow and, as promised by the Government, we will try to place whatever documents can be placed before the end of the session.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: In this connection, Sir, this ambiguous statement made by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is what causes concern. He Says: "whatever papers have to be placed and whatever can be placed." That means, he will select what papers can be placed. This is what our objection is about. We want all papers to be placed so that he does not play around with that. (*Interruptions*) It is this kind of concealing certain papers that shows the intentions of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

I would then suggest to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that he might postpone voting on these Bills till he has taken a decision, if he desires our cooperation on them. If he does not desire our cooperation, it is a different matter. But then the responsibility for the Bills passing or not passing will be his, not ours.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, so far as items 16 and 17 in today's list of business are concerned, one deals with the Amendment of the Constitution relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission-statutory powers to be given-and the other relating to land reforms.

I would like to know from Mr. Dinesh Singh whether his party, with or without the papers being laid on the Table, is going to support or oppose the Bills. Let them decide

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

whether they are going to oppose the Bills. We insist that these Bills should be taken up by this House. These are two important Bills. They should be non-controversial Bills. These cannot be matters of a *quid pro quo*. These are types of Bills which cannot be a subject-matter of a bargain. In the name of so-called constructive opposition, they cannot hold the country to ransom.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): While appreciating the demand for laying Bofors Papers on the Table, I would like to appeal to the Congress Party not to make that a pre-condition to the passing of these Bills. (*Interruptions*) These are such Constitution (Amendment) Bills to which they are also committed. Therefore, I make an appeal that these two Bills be passed with the requisite majority.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This shows the intention and motive of the Congress (I) Party. (*Interruptions*) They are demanding a pre-condition for passing two important Constitution (Amendment) Bills. The Bill to include land reforms in the Ninth Schedule is an important one. This Bill also gives statutory power to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. As stated by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Government will place all the papers... (*Interruptions*)... We know that they will place all the relevant papers on the Table of the House... (*Interruptions*)... But you should not bring this issue in the way of passing these two Bills, one of which is regarding land reforms. Is it that you do not want the Land Reforms Bill to be passed or you do not want to give statutory power to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission? Kindly inform about this to the House.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): This is just like holding a sword at my throat and then asking me to give my reply. Here are the Bills which we ourselves were anxious to pass. It has so happened so that they have come in now. Do they want to hold us to ransom? Here are the papers about which we have been worried, troubled and pained for three years. I do not speak only for myself. I myself have been anxious, more than others, to know the truth, the whole truth... (*Interruptions*) ... Mr. Speaker Sir, I went out of my way—Let me take the House into confidence—to ask the highest man concerned in our party, in our Government to assure me that there was nothing wrong on our side and I was given that assurance which I accepted. But nevertheless, they have been saying 'something is there' and my conscience had been at great pain. Now, we want all the papers to be laid on the Table of the House. Why is it that they want to keep them? Still people of this country are wondering as to whether there is something wrong because masses behind us are under the impression that we have done something terribly wrong. Is it not the time that we should face the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth? Is it wrong of us to say this? And, we are giving all our cooperation. They have no other right except the right of democracy and our attachment to it. Otherwise, could this minority Government be there? Since we are devoted to democracy, we are supporting them. And they want to do it this way-holding us to ransom? It does not lie in the mouth of my friends in their new enthusiasm for democracy to say like this. ... (*Interruptions*)... Here is the son of a friend of mine.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Nostalgia is good but it does not help us today. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I want the truth, the whole truth. Let the papers be placed on the table of the House. Is it wrong on our part to ask for that? Should they not cooperate with me, the oldest democrat in this House? We are asking for all the papers. You are the custodian of our rights.... (*Interruptions*). It is their elementary duty to respond to our demand. We have been waiting for all these years and we have been cooperating with

them. We are at the fag end of the session and we are going beyond the date that they themselves fixed for this session. We are asking them for the papers. Please for God's sake, let us clear the conscience of the people and place the papers on the Table of the House. Should they not cooperate with us? From their cooperators, their allies and themselves, can we not expect this much of minimum cooperation? That is all I have to say.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I quite appreciate the concern of Shri Dinesh Singh and our great leader, Prof. Ranga to know the truth and the whole truth. Yes , in earlier years we had also been demanding to know the truth.

We have listened to the Government's position in this regard. Government wants to place before the House the relevant documents.... (*Interruptions*) But Sir, I am astonished to see that now these Congress leaders have taken recourse to hold the entire agricultural labour and peasantry of our country to ransom by not agreeing to cooperate with the Government to pass these two Bills. The agricultural workers number about ten crores in our country. They expect that the land reforms should be implemented and implemented as speedily as possible. This is not the Time for me to emphasise the importance of the land reforms. They have failed in a very dismal manner for the last four decades in this respect and now when the people of our country, particularly the peasantry and agricultural workers want that the land reforms should be implemented expeditiously, they want to hold the entire agricultural workers and peasantry to ransom. The country would like to know what position they have taken in this respect.

So far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, they are having a statutory right to get their grievances redressed and the Government want to pass these very important measures which they have brought forward before the House. I would appeal to them in the name of the people of our country, in the name of millions of agricultural workers and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes that they should agree to pass these two Constitution Amendment Bills at least. At the same time, they should continue their fight for getting the truth and we shall also be with them in the matter of getting the truth. We also want that the corruption should be checked at the high places and it should not be encouraged and must be brought to light.

I therefore, request my friends to cooperate so that these two Bills are passed.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NANI BHATTARCHARYA (Berhampore): In the all party leaders meeting—I also had the privilege of attending that meeting—S/Shri Singh, Sathe and Kumarmangalam were also there. The leaders of the Congress Party were also there and there was a sort of understanding where it was said that the papers will be laid on the Table of the House. It is a matter of common sense that not all papers—papers which are likely to infringe the defence question, the security of the country cannot be made public. Papers sufficient to reveal truth regarding corruption and corrupt practices—are relevant and can be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM (Salem): What is relevance? You please define relevance because last time they said relevance has no relevance.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: So, the understanding was that all the relevant papers will be laid on the Table of the House may be on the first day or the last day of the Session. Now, it is surprising that these gentlemen are going back on their understanding and on their assurance.

SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM: We are not going back on any assurance.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, it is surprising that they have put a pre-condition to extend their support to the Constitutional (Amendment) Bills. Let these gentleman.

[Sh. Nani Bhattacharya]

You tell the people of the country that they are opposing the constitutional amendment bill which is intended to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, let them also tell the people that they don't want to safeguard the interests of the poor peasants by giving the constitutional authority to the land laws.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): I can suggest a compromise formula.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: The Constitutional (Amendment) Bill makes it obligatory on the part of the State Governments to implement the provisions of the relevant clauses. So, I request Mr. Sathe, Mr. Singh and others to see things, to go deep int the affairs.

SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM: Yes, we want to go deep.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: There are papers which reveal the corrupt practices at the high level. The understanding was that they should be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, hon. Shri Dinesh Singh, for whom I have great respect, obviated the need to call for any insinuatin. He made it so plain and crude, but...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But soberly. That is his qualification.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I can understand if the Opposition takes exception to the passing of the Bills if the papers are related to the bills. They have nothing to do with the bills under consideration. They are absolutely different papers, not related to the bills. I don't know why they are linking up the laying of the papers with these bills which are very momentous bills and for which we have been waiting for a long time. People of this country particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scl uled Tribes and the land less workers waiting for these bills. They also raised question of papers. They have taken ex tion to my adjectives. Sir, they have bee the Government for decades and they h rendered an invaluable service to the nat They should understand which papers a be laid on the Table of the House; what be disclosed and what cannot be discl and also the practical difficulties. I can take two examples. For example, the te of reference of the Supreme Court inq As you know, the Chief Justice of India to be approached for his approval to n the Judge. An approach has already b made. We are waiting for a reply from Chief Justice of India. As soon as we ceive, it will be laid as well as the term reference will be announced simultaneo

As regards the Bofors' documents, have received the unpublished report. A it requires the approval or concurrence o Government of Sweden to make it public approach has already been made to Government of Sweden also to make it pu I have given two examples of these prac difficulties or the practical problems invol in laying. Here, we are expediting it. stand by our promise. I told them that be this Session ends, whatever papers ca laid, we will lay them. That is exactly w said. I will stand by that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMAB CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, pl allow me to say something. We are cerned with the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes. Items number 15, 16 17, all these three items relate to Sched Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Please a me to say something... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavda, pl take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Spea

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee had made a reference to me. I hold Shri Somnath Chatterjee with great respect.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a personnel explanation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Both, Sir.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said, he is a very sober person. He is a mis-fit there.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have watched his performance when he used to sit on this side of the House. But something has changed very much in this transformation that has happened, that is, when he crossed the floor. I am sorry that in this request of ours to place the papers on the Table of the House for a very specific reason he is trying to mix it with various issues to give an impression that we are not interested in those issues. I am sorry that Somnathji has raised the issue of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He knows very well that much before his party came into existence in the world, the Congress Party, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, had been fighting for the rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order.

Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Now, there are many so called supporters of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I remember those days that if you sat and ate with the members of the scheduled castes, you were thrown out of your caste and community. It was then that Congress was struggling. It is very much easy now to sit in a restaurant and eat with somebody from the scheduled castes. (*Interruptions*) All that I am trying to say is that, it is not our intention... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): That congress is dead.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: All that I am saying is that, we are equally interested in seeing that these Bills are passed. That is why, we are suggesting to the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that he should facilitate the passing of these Bills. It is not that we are asking for these papers only from yesterday or today, we have asked for them three months ago. Does it take the Government three months to collect these papers? It is their intention of not parting with these papers or placing them on the Table of the House that is creating concern in our minds. They want purposely to create a wrong impression in the country that they have certain materials and that they will not share them with the House. It only shows that they do not have any worthwhile case and they want to keep this charge going merely to gain a political advantage. And it is not our intention to permit them to gain this political advantage. I have great regard and affection for Mr. Upendra, but I see that he has begun to perform like his leader who combines many roles in one film. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Krishna, Duryodhan and Karna-all in one. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, he was trying to do the same thing in the House. I would beg of him to remain Mr. Upendra, and not to perform various other roles that are being unfortunately thrust upon him. I can only assure him that it is our intention to assist this House in passing this Bill; but we have limitations and difficulties on this also. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat there is unaminity about SC/ST.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavda, Please sit down. We are already discussing what you are refferring to.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I have only one suggestion to make on what the hon. Minister Mr. Upendra said . He has said that Government has written to the Swedish Government for disclosing the contents of the Audit Bureau Report, which was not published. I wish them success in their persuasion with the Swedish Government. If they fail, then without bothering about what the Swedish Government is saying, they should come out openly with facts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Mr. Soz, please take your seat. He has raised a point of order.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Sir, my point of order is that just now the learned Member Shri Dinesh Singh has said that his party had been struggling for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the very beginning even when the Communist Party was not in existence. I would like to remind the hon. Member about Jawaharlal's book, "*A Glimpse of World History*" in which he has written that the Revolution of 1917 under the leadership of Lenin is a beacon for the poor and the down-trodden of the whole world and that it was proving to be very helpful in the Freedom-struggle of India. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Please take your seat.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baram Sir, the Home Minister is not here; an privilege is involved.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: There is no quest privilege-you make your point.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I have it, and it has gone on record, that the F Minster's impulse regarding Kashmir is sincere, because I had the privilege of ing to him a number of times. But the H Minister's statement has misled the H as also the Prime Minister's which he made on the 22nd in this House. He not quoted a wrong figure of those who fell in the firing that was done by the military on the mourners on the 21st when I quoted the figures, he said that wrong, and he contradicted me and these figures were concocted, wrong, u and then he said that I had got the fi from the terrorists.

Now, my list is complete. I rais question, with this House would you no to know what has happened? I want t the Home Minister to inform this House many people died on the spot, and many people died in the hospitals by evening? It cannot be less than 50 tha (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: How many cers? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your There is no point his standing.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: In Kas there is terrible heart-burning on the H Minister's statement here. He has co

l me. Now 137 officers have appealed citizens of the world. It has come in *The* ı *Express* and other papers. (*Interrup-* I have not completed it. He owes an nation to me, rather an apology. You hear me because this is very important. *ruptions*)

'HE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS I MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): ı is discussion on this under Rule 193. ot know how have you allowed him to this point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Discussion on this is listed under Rule 193 today.

'ROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: No ques- f discussion.

le must withdraw the words saying that formation was based on the informa- om the terrorists. I will not insist on my ıge motion if he withdraw the words g that my information was based on the ıation from the terrorists. He must with- these words. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Why are you rais- now? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana.

(*Interruptions*)

'ROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The Prime ter should not abolish the Ministry of mir Affairs. (*Interruptions*) The Ministry shmir Affairs cannot be abolished. He consult leaders of political parties. (*Inter-* ıns) The Home Minister must withdraw xpression.

slation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not accepted ıotice by motion 2 Privilege.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (SOUTH II): I am on a point of order,

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, Sir. Please sit down.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:- Sir, my point of order is that you have not accepted the Privilege Motion and hon. Home Minister has said that discussion on Jammu-Kashmir is listed under the rule 193. My request is that if discussion on Jammu-Kashmir continues we would also like to say something. We have brought all the documents. The way his name is associated with Terrorists..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order, you please sit down. I have listened to your point of order.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My request is that we also want to saying something. Will there be only one issue in the discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order, You please. take your seat. You have already spoken about point of order. Mr. Ram Naik, you may raise the discussion about the strike.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He must withdraw this expression that my information was based on the information from the terrorists. (*Interruptions*) My information was not based on the information from the terrorists. I have no truck with them. He may be having it. (*Interruptions*) I will better walk out. (*Interruptions*) He must withdraw that expression and apologise.

[*Translation*]

I will not yield till he withdraws his remarks. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He must withdraw this expression saying that my information was based on the information from the terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Telecommunication system in the country has been disturbed for the last four days..... (*Interruptions*) ....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing? I shall call everyone.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The officers of the Telecommunicatins department are on strike and ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA (Patan): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: On a point of order. Mr. Ram Naik is speaking. Then Prof. Soz is also speaking. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule has been voilated. Shri Chavda, Please sit down. There is no point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh):- Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your Point of Order? Under which rule you want to raise your point of order?

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:- I am going to place my Point of Order Just now, but please listen to my point. Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, an Hon'ble Member of Bhartiya Janata Party has levelled this allegation against Mr. Soz in the House..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Point of Order. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, you take your seat.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He has to withdraw his words. He has misled the House.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER:- Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want that you should safe guard the honour of the Hon'ble Members..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is no Point of Order. You are speaking against the order of the Chair.

SHRI RAM NAIK:- Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole Communication System in the country has been disrupted which has resulted in total chaos and collapse of the Communication system. People can neither talk with each-other in our country, nor there is any telecommunication link with the foreign countries. Secondly, the computer system has been broken out at all places whether it is Indian Air Lines Reservation system Railway reservation system Fax System or it is a Telex system of Oil Companies. The news have not been coming through Teleprinters in the newspapers, as a result of which information is not being provided to the entire country. Such a serious situation has been created. It has been reported that the employees of the telecommunication system—telecommunication Engineer Service Association and Junior Telecommunication Officers Association have been agitating and launching work to rule agitation. During last November '89, the Government had accepted the recommendations of Telecommunication Commissioner, but the present Government has not been accepting those points, that is why the present agitation has been

launched. It is being said that the Ministry of Finance has been creating some obstacles in its implementation. In the Bombay city alone, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam has been incurring a loss of Rs. one crore daily I would like to say that the Minister of Finance and Minister of Telecommunication should take the House into confidence about the situation and make a statement in this regard today itself. It is my submission.. (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, the session has been specifically extended to complete pending urgent Government business and it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee as well as in the meeting of the Leaders, that other issues will not be raised until these Bills are passed. Again, we are spending lot of time on these issues. I request you to take up the legislative business of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, such a mismanagement has not been seen in the Ministry of Communication till today. I come from Nagpur, though the telecommunication system has been completely disrupted in the entire country, but telecommunication system has totally collapsed in the nine districts of Vidharbha region of Nagpur. The services of Teleprinters, U.T.I, P.T.I. and FAX has been completely discontinued to the local newspapers of the state. Industries and Business has completely come to a standstill, because telephonic talk can not be made to other places of our country from Gujarat. Even there is no means of Communication to send messages to Delhi and Bombay for life saving drugs. FAX services has also been disrupted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the telecommunication, system has been disrupted so much during the regime of present Government that no efforts has been taken to solve it. No talks have been held about the demands of the employees. The communication system may be improved after holding talks with the employees. Today, such is the situation in Nagpur city... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kumaramangalam.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the telephone situation is extremely bad and the telecommunication system is almost completely broken down. Yesterday night we could not make local calls.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, it is most unfortunate that after I have been called to speak, I note that the Minister gets up to speak and on his own he is trying to make a statement. There is a certain method... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all that he is saying.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called Shri Kumarmangolam.

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, this issue has come up earlier. It was settled very amicably by discussing with the Junior Engineers Association, the Telecom Officers Association. Unfortunately, the Government is not taking positive steps to solve the problem. Communication is coming to a halt. Yesterday we could not make even local calls and the reason is because the Government is taking the matter lightly. If only they could call the Association, discuss with them, they could settle the issue within minutes. Unfortunately this Government does

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

not seem to take any matter seriously and the whole telecommunication system is collapsing. I would plead with the Government that they discuss with the Association immediately on certain matters. Certainly it is not difficult...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lokanath Choudhary.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpura): Sir, the entire telecommunication system in the country is paralysed.... (*Interruptions*) The Government should come with a statement today as to what steps they propose to take to solve this problem.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, as many hon. Members have drawn the attention to the complete disruption of the communication system in our country, the hon. Minister for communication should make a statement.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We are also supporting this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Junior Telecommunication system officers and the Assistant Engineers had been agitating on this issue for a long time. They submitted a demand of having time bound promotion in October last. They demand that there should be a promotion in case of Junior officers after twelve years of continuous service and in case of Assistant Engineers, they should have this chance of promotion after ten years of service. This is a long pending demand of a very important section of our tele-communication officers. There have been some talks. I hope, the talks will bring about the desired results. I want that the Minister himself takes up the negotiations and brings about a peaceful settlement of the situation so that the people can be relieved of this problem in telecommunication.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to submit about telecommunication system that you should ask him to make a statement, because telecommunication system has been paralysed there. My telephone has been out of order for four days—(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: On behalf of the entire House, Sir, you can ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not coming in the way. They are there and they can make a statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Keeping in view the atmusphene in the House, you should direct him to make a statement. You should ask him to make a statement in this regard.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): I make a request that Government should make a statement on the situation which has been created only by the strike of Engineers. Government should make a statement on the entire telecommunication system. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): I will covey the feelings of the House to the concerned Minister and request him to make a statement about it.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to submit only this much that so many members have given their names to ask the Questions. Therefore, first of all, I would like to say that in the begining that Bill may be taken up for which the sittings of the House have been extended.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

First Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE (Beed): I beg to present the first report (Hindi and English *version* of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Eng*lish*]

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): I am on a point of order. Zero Hour has been a privilege of the Members to raise various issues concerning the country... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): I bring to your kind attention that in this Session a rule has been made that for raising any point in Zero Hour a written notice has to be given between 10-10.30 A. M. to the Office of the Speaker. I have done so and notice was given exactly at 10 O'clock today regarding the misuse of national TV network and illegal showing of the film of NTR named, 'Daana Veera Sura Karna'. This film is not national award winner nor an international award winner, nor selected for Film Festival. No film can be shown in national network on Sunday unless any of these conditions are fulfilled. Secondly, at 10.30 A.M. this film was started showing, although the time was 11.30 A.M. and it went for a longer time then usually given for such films. The result is other films already fixed up during that time were cancelled unilaterally causing loss to the common men, that is, producers concerned. This is not the first time but in December 1989 and in January 1990 also this Government indulged in such mal-practices. Therefore, the TV has become a toy in the hand of a delinquent child named the Information Minister, Shri P. Upendra. I demand that the Minister must make a statement and no amount of professional charges and fees should be paid to NTR or anybodyelse in respect of this film, which was illegally shown.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Sir, I must say that the matter raised by Mr. Soz is completely different from the discussion under Rule 193. The Home Minister has misled the House. He has given wrong figures about those who were killed by firing on the mourners of Mirwaiz and he must correct himself. The Minister should give correct figures. He has misled the House. He has also said that Mr. Soz has got information from the terrorists. This is also very serious. It is different from discussion under Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sulaiman Sait, you have had your say. Now, take your seat.

PRF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, I have decided to walk our.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing of what Mr. Soz says will form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)*

At this stage Shri Saifuddin Soz and some other hon. Members left the House

SHRI M. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Sir, the Minister for Kashmir Affairs according to a report in the newspaper has been divested of the Kashmir portfolio. The Ministry has

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*Not recorded.

[Sh. M.J. Akbar]

been disbanded. The Prime Minister has given a very confusing answer in the House and not informed the House about the status of that Ministry. I think, we are entitled to know whether that Ministry exists or not.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice about Bachhawat Wage Board and Hon. Speaker had promised to give me time to raise this matter in the House.. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise two points about Bachhawat Wage Board award. One is related to the Government. Notification in connection with the implementation of the Bachhawat Wage Board award. Second is about the implementation of the report of the Expert Committee for grant of pension to journalists.

Has the Government conducted any survey in connection with the implementation of the recommendations of the Bachhawat Wage Board and how many newspapers owners have implemented these recommendations. According to my information, only 10 per cent newspaper owners have implemented it and 90 per cent have not implemented them. Supreme Court has also not accepted the plea of News Paper owners, but the laws are obsolete. It is my submission to the Government that Government should clear its position in this regard and the newspapers owners who have not implemented the award, should be asked to implement them.

Similarly, the report of the Expert Committee about the pension to the journalists is lying in the cold storage, it should also be got implemented by the Government .... (Interruptions) ....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Members are following the procedure of making submission in Zero Hour. Many important matters are being raised under it. The issue of non-implementation of Bachhawat Wage Board award has been raised, the newspaper owners are not very serious about the implementation of its recommendations and these are not being implemented even after the assurances by the Government again and again, because Government is not taken any stringent action against these newspaper owners. Many owners have gone to the court. I and my colleagues had given a notice the by ignoring all the norms prescribed for telecast of films, film of the N.T.R. had been telecast by Television. It appears that Radio and Television have become mouth piece of the National Front and the friends of the members of National Front Government under the leadership of Shri Upendra... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Now you have had too much of your say...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am quoting the rule also Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rawat, please take your seat...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Bills to be introduced. Shri Sharad Yadav.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what Mr. Sharad Yadav says will form part of the record....

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ladhaji, it is not forming part of the record...

(*Interruptions*)*

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*Not recorded.

.16 hrs.

ranslation]

TE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL**

IE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MIN-ER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUS-ES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): Mr. Dep-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that leave be nted to introduce a Bill to amend the Jute nufactures Development Council Act, 13.

:nglish]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Jute Manufactures Development Council Act, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

ranslation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

:17 hrs.

ONSTITUTION (SIXTY-NINTH AMEND-MENT) BILL**

glish]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS IRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, g to move for leave to introduce a Bill her to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[*English*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for a Bench of Kerala Highcourt and an Administrative Tribunal at Trivendrum (Kerala)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, the question of establishing a branch of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala, is pending for the last more than twenty years. In 1971, the Kerala Legislature passed a unanimous resolution for establishing a Bench at Trivandrum. As no decision was taken, in 1985, the Kerala Government clarified that this will be reviewed along with the decision for setting up an Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum. But the Administrative Tribunal was also subsequently established at Cochin. As a result, there is neither a Bench of the High 'Court nor an Administrative Tribunal in the capital of Kerala. This has led to lot of administrative inconvenience. It is, therefore, requested that the Central Government may take urgent steps for establishing a Bench of the Kerala High Court and an Administrative Tribunal at Trivandrum without further delay.

[*Translation*]

(ii) Need to construct a Multi-Purpose Dam on river Kosi in Bihar

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Modhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kosi division in Bihar is affected every year by heavy rains and devastating floods in Kosi river leading to disruption of public life. Crops of the farmers are destroyed and a lot of inconvenience is caused due to disruption of transport facilites. Not only this, almost entire North Bihar is affected by the floods in Kosi river. Lakhs of houses, thou-

ublished in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28.5.90.

[Sh. Ramendra Kumar Ravi Yadav]

sands of cattle, thousands of kilometres long pucca roads, crops standing in lakhs of acres of land are damaged and lives of thousands of people are adversely affected by it. Every year Bihar Government has to incur loss to the tune of crores of rupees due to devastating floods in the above river. The people of North Bihar had started an agitation for construction of a multipurpose dam on Kosi river in 1987 with a view to provide protection from the floods in the Kosi river, but Kosi Dam has not been constructed so far. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government that a multi-purpose dam should be constructed on Kosi river in Bihar in consultation with Nepal Government at the earliest.

(iii) Need to set up industries based on Telecommunication net work in Bihar

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bihar is a backward state of our country. During the last 43 years, there has been little development in Bihar in comparison to other States. In regard to telecommunication industries it is very backward. The outlay in the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 9,000 crores. There is a provision of Rs. 19,000 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Department of Telecommunications has opened its factories almost in all the states of the country. Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi are very much forward in this industry. But Bihar and Orissa are deprived of such industries so far. Keeping in view the backwardness and unemployment in Bihar and Orissa a provision should be made in the Eight Five Year Plan for setting up of telecommunication industries there. Many training centres and colleges connected with this industry particularly in Bihar are running there.

Therefore, the Planning Commission is requested that provision may be made for setting up telecommunication industries in Bihar.

[*English*]

(iv) Need to electrify Railway line between Ranaghat-Bangaon section

[*English*]

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): Sir, Ranaghat-Bangaon section covers 33 Km. of distance. Rail service is the only means of communication on this section. Out-dated diesel locomotives run in this section with disruptive rail services. As a result, thousands of passengers suffer regularly and can not go to their respective destinations in time. Railway authority adopts the practice of using damaged and unsuitable rakes keeping the passengers in danger. Moreover, there is neither a shed nor an overbridge in this section and in some stations there is no platform even.

To remove the sufferings of the people electrification of this section is urgently needed. The local Railway authority (Sealdah) had recommended the electrification of this line in public interest but no action has been taken by the Railway Board so far.

I would, therefore, request the Railway Minister to fulfil the long-standing demands of this section at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

(v) Need to provide financial assistance to Bihar Government for boring tubewells in Jahanabad and Gaya districts to cope with the drinking water problem there

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir persons and animals are dying due to Shortage of drinking water in Bihar. The state Government has failed to solve this problem. People are crying for water, particularly in hundreds of villages of Jahanabad and Gaya district. That area is a rocky area and water is not available even after boring. Children and

animals are dying in Mahadev Vigata, Daulatpur, Akbarpur, Makpa, Parsauna and Lohgarh of Makhudpur Block, Thikrorpur and Aahhit Kusaa of Ghorisi Block, Nadra, Jagdiha, Surjuvigha, Vajna, Balchan Vigha, Vihta, Satamas, Shokhavigha of Block Khijar Sarai of Gaya district. I would like to make a demand that the Central Government should provide sufficient funds under special scheme to the State Government and issue instructions for boring tubewells in these village so that water is available.

[*English*]

(vi) Need for clearance of the gas baeed projects to meet the escalating power demands of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Gwalior): Madhya Pradesh is facing prospects of serious power shortage in 8th Plan with present availability being only 2115 MW against estimated requirement of 2500 MW-a shortage of 17%. With rapid industrialisation and ever increasing agricultural demand, this is going to escalate even more within a few years. It is essential to create generation capacity to meet the 15% annual growth in demand. Moreover, most power sources being thermal bases, are concentrated in eastern MP resulting in heavy transmission losses the northern part.

In reply to supplementaries by me in Lok Sabha on 10th April, the Energy Minister has stated, I quote from proceedings "I have already taken up this matter with my colleague, Shri Gurapadaswamy and he is also very much in agreement with it. We are trying that at least in future, whatever additional gas is available, priority is given for setting up power projects based on gas." Madhya Pradesh has submitted proposals for four gas-based projects of 450 MW each, one of which is proposed to be located in Gwalior/Datia district fed with gas from HBJ pipeline passing through this region. As this is a power project in the northern part of MP where thermal power generation is not possible due to non-existence of coal, it is vital that it receives early sanction especially since these projects have already been clearly by various central and state authorities, including the Environment Ministry. I urge upon the Government to immediately clear this project for Gwalior/Datia district with utmost urgency, to meet the escalating demand for power in Madhya Pradesh, and especially its Northern region.

[*Translation*]

(vii) Need to set up colour photo films unit at Majkhali in Almora (U.P.)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Long time ago an announcement was made to set up a colour photo films project at Majkhali of Almora district in Uttar Pradesh. It was announced in this House also. The Ministry of Industry had issued a letter of intent to an organisation named Pikup of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This organisation had entered into an agreement with an industralist, but unfortunately no progress has been made to set up this industry so far.

I would like to request the Ministry of Industry to set up this industry expeditiously otherwise this letter of intent should be issued to Hindustan Photo Film to set up it in Majkhali.

12.26 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha—*contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up further consideration of the constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan may continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I do not want to take much time of the House. I was thinking to conclude my speech on Friday itself but that was not possible. Therefore, now I conclude it in 5 minutes. It is a simple Bill which has been brought before the Parliament. As you know that Centenary of Baba Saheb Ambedkar is being celebrated this year. The Government of India has decided to celebrate this year as the year of Social justice. A Constitutional Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Prime Minister. In this year of Social Justice we shall try to put an end to social and economic inequalities and to bring the people of backward class in the main stream of the country. This Bill has been introduced to fulfill this very purpose. Agitated with the existing social system Baba Saheb Ambedkar adopted Buddhism in the year 1956. Lakhs of his followers also adopted Buddhism. Before and after adopting Budhism Baba Saheb Ambedkar wished that he wanted to protect the rights of down trodden and Harijans and he adopted it only for this purpose and he made continuous efforts for it.

The persons who belong to Scheduled Castes and embrace Budhism should also be provided the same facilities which are available to the people of the Scheduled castes. The Government of Maharashtra has already provided them facilities which are meant for Scheduled Castes but these has not been provided by the Central Government till now. An Amendment Bill was passed by the Parliament in the Year 1956 under which those Scheduled Castes who embrace any other religion except Hinduism are not entitled to get facilities which are meant for the Scheduled castes. The provision had been made to give facilities under it for the people of Scheduled Castes who embrace Sikh religion. Now this Bill is before you and this provision has been made in it that the persons of Scheduled castes, who have adopted Buddhism should also be provided the same facilities which are available to the Scheduled Castes. The Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill unanimously on the 8th May because on 9th it was Buddha Purnima. I am very grateful to you and convey my thanks to the people of all parties. I thank the leaders and colleagues of the Congress Party and particularly Shri Sathe that on that day he said that as far as the issue of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes is concerned, we are unanimous and we will protect their rights. I feel that this Bill can be treated as non-controversial. The hon. Members will certainly draw the attention of the Government and raised problems of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes through this Bill. I know that our colleagues will say that people of other religions should also be covered under it but I would like to request you that the government wants that this issue should not be given political colour and these problems should be solved cutting across the party lines. This Bill has been introduced here because there is unanimity about it. As I stated earlier that this Bill has been passed by Rajya Sabha, that is why I want that this should be passed in Lok Sabha with unanimity within little possible time. It will be a great achievement for us and for this House. If it passes with unanimity, it will be a tribute to Baba Saheb Ambedkar in the real sense in this centenary year.

With these words I would like to request you to take it up for consideration.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "that the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 and to amend the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution(Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes

Order, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. sputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister was 'orming the House that the Congress lead- s also are cooperating in this Bill. There is denial about it. I understand from several rmers that the young Minister Mr. Ram as Paswan wants to be bold in protecting rights or in going to the rescue of the fortunate harijans in this country. Initially ien the reservations were added to the hedule, the basis for this was only their onomic and social status. If it was only onomic status, there were many more o should have been included. Taking into count the poverty position, inferiority and much havoc that they were subjected to generations, with the initiative of Gandhiji those days, basically harijans were ac- pted and included in this Schedule. When go to the question of whether some other stes are also to be included, many of them d to harijans only. But later on, it was said at by virtue of their taking up Christianity or ddhism, those people were not consid- ed as untouchable in their religion and so ey should not be included. I do not find any stification in it. While I commend the hon. inister for bringing Buddhists into the pur- ew of this Bill, I am unable to understand as why he could not discuss it in the Cabinet r he could not convince the Prime Minister x including the Christians, who are also in e same miserable state. When we discuss Parliament or when we discuss with the nlightened citizens. it may not be known; ut as people's representatives when we re connected with the rural areas and when e go to the harijan voters, we are unable to ifferentiate the harijan Christian and the arijan Hindu, in the society. It is only now on aper that we are discussion whether it hould be Hindu Harijan or Christian Harijan nd whether it should be accepted or not.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): hristians do not have this kind of system *Interruptions*)

SHRI K. S. RAO: When we visit our own reas, our own wards which are segregated from the main village, it is very difficult to identify who is Christian Harijan and who is Hindu Harijan. In the society also, they are called as Harijans and treated as Harijans. There is no distriction between Hindu harijan and Christian Harijan. That is only on record, when he goes for getting admition into school or college that it is written, Christian or Hindu. But when you go to a Harijan ward, all are treated as Harijans whether they are Hindu Harijans, Christian harijans or Buddhist-Harijans.

What I want to convince my colleagues and also the hon. Minister is, while appreciating his initiative to bring neo-Buddhists into the purview, I cannot understand why he could not think terms of convincing the Government or the House or the Prime Minister to include Christians also who are in the same miserable state as what the Harijans are. By any change, if the hon. Minister and my colleagues are of the opinion that some of the Christians have achieved better status in economy or social, then surely there are many Harijans also who are injoying the same status. By virtue of enjoying these privileges flowing out of reservation to first generation or second generation, some of them could have come out of poverty, some of them could have become rich, could have become self-sufficient or well-placed in society either in bureaucracy or employment or social status or in respect of property. If the House were to think that such people are to be discontinued these privileges or to be deleted from the Schedule, the wisdom lies, the boldness lies in including Harijan Christians who are very poor, who are in the same economy and social status, but to delete those harijans who are enjoying better status or better property in the society. I can understand the reason in it. The hon. Minister must have the courage to say in this House and bring an amendment in this regard.

I explain my own experience in ragged to Harijan Christians who are living in my constituency. When I go to a Harijan ward, irrespective of whether he is Harijan Christian or Harijan Hindu, four families will be living in one house, in one room, a little bigger one.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will bring to your notice that I have been given a long list of your Party. If you are not completing your speech within 5 minutes, I would not be able to give time to same other members.

SHRI K. S. RAO: Sir, the main point I wanted to impress on the hon. Minister is....

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Point of order. Dividing the Christians into Harijan Christians and high-caste Christians, I think, the hon. Member has to ask the permission of John Pope Paul. He does not divide Christians into Harijan Christians and Sa*vam* Christians. According to the Christian religion, there is no Harijan or no *Savarn*. all are equal. What the hon. Member is telling is against the Christian religion. He is insulting the Christian religion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Are the Members expected to look across the border and take instructions? (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Do you deny the existence of the Bible? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No point of order, Please. No cross-talking.

SHRI K. S. RAO: We are boasting ourselves with pride. Everyone of us says that our country is a secular country. When it was to be a secular country, is it a crime for any Harijan to take the Christianity in this country? By virtue of taking to the Christianity, should he be deprived of the privileges that were given to him earlier when he was Hindu or Buddhist? On what basis, the Hon. Minister has come to this House to include neo-Buddhists into the reserved list? On the same principle, a mere change of faith or religion, should not be a reason for preventing or for declining the privileges that are given to a poor man or a poor Harijan to enjoy a good status that he was entitled to earlier. If that principle were to be accepted for passing this Bill, the same principle must also include Harijan Christians in this. I do not want the hon. Minister to make a mockery of our policy of secularism by discriminating between Harijan Christians and Harijan Budhists or Harijan Hindus. I want this to be taken into account and I request the Hon. Minister to include Harijan Christians and Harijan Muslims into this category and to see that they are not discriminated by only changing the faith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse, your Party has 18 minutes. I have three names before me. 18 minutes for three Members. Six minutes each.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): Am I allowed to speak for 18 minutes?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 18 minutes for three Members of your Party.

SHRI K. S. RAO: From our side, we have obliged your timings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know whether all other Members would do that. I cannot quarrel with you all the time!

[*Translation*]

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): I welcome the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990 moved in the House by the hon. Minister in this birth centenary year of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and the 100th death anniversary of Mahatma Phule. It is true that it is a belated step as it should have been done long back in 1956 itself. But it was deliberately shelved by the Congress leaders at that time and today we are trying to do it. It's better late than never, so I welcome the Bill. I would like to tell the House what was done by the Congress leaders in 1956. On the 14th October, 1956. i.e. on the Vijayadashmi day, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar along with his five lakhs harijan followers adopted Buddhism at Nagpur. But some days prior to it on the 25th Sptember, 1956, orders to this effect were issued by the government that the benefits of reservation, etc. would not be extended to Neo-Baudh Harijans. Is it the kind of justice done to Neo-Baudhs by the Congress regime? Does the Congress Party

nt to do this type of justice? Does the ngress Party want to do this type of jus- ? Today, the congress people are saying t the justice should have done to them g ago. Who is responsible for the delay in ing justice to them? It is none but the ngress Party alone which is responsible it, for which they should beg pardon of the use. We are rectifying their mistakes. ey should thank us for this. Half of the total pulation of the dalits in Maharashtra lopted Budhism without any pressure what ever or allurement. It was a spontaneous sponse of the people. There has never een and will never be an instance of the nd in the history of conversion in the world which such a large number of people ight have adopted another religion so eacefully and without any allurement. There some justification for denying the benefits the people who converted to Christianity nd Islam because their conversion was not eaceful.

English]

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not a point.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: That is a point which I want to stress.

Translation]

What benefit did the dalits get from that convension? All the dalits contained to receive benefits, whereas Neo-Bandhs were deprived of all those benefits meant for downtrodden. Not to talk of any benefits to be accrued therefrom, five out of eight seats of the Lok Sabha reserved for the Scheduled Castes were dereserved in Maharashtra alone. In the Legislative Assembly, they lost many more seats reserved for them. But they were the brave people who opted for this conversion at the cost of losing political power. They are not hanker after power. But this is not the case with the people who adopted Islam and Christianity as that conversions had taken place either under pressure or for pecuniary benefits. Of course, they might have taken this recourse in protest against the evil of untouchability practised in Hindu religion. Today, we will welcome them back in the Hindu fold as it is a fact that conversions took place out of greed for money or under compulsion. But Neo-Baudhs were denied benefits to discourage the followers of Dr. Ambedkar to adopt Buddhism. They suffered for it. Today, with the support of the BJP and the leftist parties, these benefits are being extended to them again by the Janta Dal Government. Long ago, a committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Sardar Ballave Bhai Patel to identify the beneficiaries of reservation in the Hindu religion. In this regard, some yard sticks were fixed. Sikhs, Jainis and Budhists were all treated as Hindus. No change has been made in this theory. Muslims cannot be pleaced on the same footing as they are governed by a separate personal law. That is why some people are demanding uniform civil code in the country. So it is very difficult to decide at this stage as to whether the forefathers of people who adopted Islam thousand years ago were downtrodden or not. Our friends of the Congress Party are not prepared to tell this hard fact as they are more concerned for their votes. They are not concerned about giving them justice. But adoption of Budhism by Dr. Ambedkar and his followers stands on a separate footing. He made it clear that he would not accept Islam in which crores of people were abducted by the Nizams of Hyderabad Nor did he adopt Christianity as it was not the religion of the land, he said. Buddhism is a religion of this land and unlike Islam its religious practices are in conformity with the religious practices of the religion of the land. That is why he adopted this religion of the land. You should think of this also. Just now, they have been talking about the people who are economically bakward. What do they what? They do not want to do justice. Harijans have been subjected to social injustice of immense degree. They do not believe in redeeming that injustice. I do agree that untouchability has been an evil of Hindu religion. We want to build an equalitarian society in the country. We will welcome them if they lend their co-operation in our bid to do so. In the end, I would like to submit this much only that Dr. Ambedkar adopted this

[Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse]

religion in protest against the evil of untouchability in Hindu religion. He had said that although he had born in a Hindu family but he would not prefer to die as Hindu. His portrait should have been displayed in the Central Hall long ago but it was done by the Janta Dal Government. Before this, the Congress Government did not visualise this idea. Nor did they think him worthy of conferring 'Bharat Ratna'. Today, they are raising the issue of justice for them. Whatever you are saying is all.....*.....*..... History is witness to it. So, whether the Congress Party supports or not, they should know that we are going to do this work.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Word will not go in the records.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K. S. RAO: You will support this Bill only because....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, why do you carry on like this? I think all the Members of the House agree to the provision of this Bill. Hence, it is not, I think, necessary to make long speeches. There are other subjects to discuss. I hope the Members will coperate. Now, Shri Chand Ram.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Let us stick to the time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please ask your Members to do that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karolbagh): Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of g concern. A comprehensive discussion sl be held on it. It is being drifted to the w direction.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you some point different from what have alr been made, you may make it.

SHRI KALKA DAS: My name has recommended to speak on this subjec

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will you.

SHRI CHAND RAM (Hardoi): Mr. uty Speaker, Sir, I would like to congrat the hon. Minister for accepting a long s ing demand and bringing this Consti Amendment Bill. I understand that it is on our society and particularly on the l community that even after so many ye independence, atrocities are still l committed on the people belonging to l ward classes. In 1932, the Poona Pac signed between Dr. Ambedkar and the Hindu leaders. Under the pact, it wa sured by the Coste Hindu leaders that a span of 10 years, all the scheduled c people would be brought into the mainst of the society. But it is regretted that the has not been done till now. In 193 Ambedkar, wrote a book named "A Nat Castes". The Member who spoke prior said that one Dr. Ambedkar had state it was not in his hand to be born in a l scheduled caste family, but it was with capacity to fight against discrimination staying in the Hindu religion. He wait full twenty years after that. This speec made by him in the meeting of 'Sath Todak Mandal' held at Lohore. It was ch by Sant Ram who passed away rec Bhai Parmenand was the leader of l Mahasabha then and he was also invi the meeting, but later his invitation cancelled. (*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

IR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We don't have or long speeches. Please come to the .

HRI CHAND RAM: I would like to say is much that I would not say anything ssary or unimportant, but I would like ess my regrets over the fact that caste e loggedly follows a person belong- e Scheduled Caste, even if he gets ed into some other religion including nity. Consideration of Caste and nity or that of high or low has no place eligion, but even in Islam, people are inated against on the basis of caste, Hindu weaver converts into Islam, he a 'Pansari', and if a person belong- y other caste becomes a Muslim, he a 'Voman' and if a person belonging ther community converts into Islam, alled a 'Kabir Sikh'. The very soil of such that it divides people on caste mmunal lines. Dr. Ambedkar, the of our Constitution, had in 1936, or the abolition of caste system. He the enactment of Hindu Code Amend- ill and somehow abolish the caste . Now, with the introduction of this Bill for the Neo-Buddhists, the provision ose facilities, as are enjoyed by the led Castes, can I expect of this Par- of India to go ahead with the abolition e system. Can I expect from the of India the establishment of a cas- nd egalitarian society? Earlier, in our es outside the House, we used to too much the extension of reserva- the neo-buddhists. I am glad that as been turned into a reality. Further, as already stated, Sarder Patel had ised four groups in the Sikh commu- Scheduled Castes, but I would like to n here that there were no scheduled among the Sikhs and caste system n existent in that community. In fact, anak Dev had vehemently opposed ctice of untouchability and he had at there would be no untouchability the Sikhs but it is a matter of great hat over the years, four sikh commu- viz: Kabirpanthis, Ramdasias, is and Sikligars have come to be recognised as scheduled caste sikhs. Now that the Neo-Buddhists too are being provided with the same facilities as are enjoyed by the scheduled castes. No doubt provision of reservation has been extended for another ten years but I wonder whether there will ever be a time, when this caste system would be completely abolished and thrown out lock, stock and barrel? To achieve that end, once, I had written a letter to Pandit Nehru suggesting him to introduce the system of inter-caste, inter-state and inter-religions marriages and to provide jobs to all such couples. In that letter, I had also asked him to abolish the use of surnames like Dwivedi, Trivedi, Chaturvedi, Pandit, Thakur etc, with the name of a particular individual but unfortunately, Panditji did not agree to it saying that it would deprive the individual of his identity and as regards the inter caste marriage, that was one's own choice. Regarding inter-caste, inter-religion, or inter-state marriage, he said that it was a matter of one's own choice and moreover in our country, most of the marriages take place with the consent of parents and they are also arranged by them. Marriages outside the caste or community are resented and they lead to the problem of disorder and disharmoney in the society. On several occasions I have tried to get incorporated a provision in the law under which a separate Ministry may be established to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and programmes for the upliftment of these people are undertaken in such a manner that they themselves should come forward to say that they did not stand in need of reservations any more. I sincerely hope that such a step would be taken. Now, as it is in the case of Sikh and Hindu Scheduled Castes, who have been contesting elections from reserved constituencies, the Buddhists too are going to demand separate constituencies for them. Maharashtra has seven reserved constituencies. Now supposing that out of them, two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Buddhists are going to demand more reserved Constituencies, saying that at the time of delimitation of these constituencies, they were not included in the list of Scheduled Castes and also because their popula-

[Sh. Chand Ram]

tion has increased over the years. In such a situation, perhaps you may have no other option, but to yield to their demand, but what if, other communities, including Christians too start raising similar demands? Therefore, I feel that we should find out a solution to this problem. Our countrymen should give a serious thought to this issue.

12.59 hrs.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Well, we have heard all these speeches. I would like to say that since almost 1977, I have been urging the successive Governments to include Buddhists and people of other religions into the ambit of these provisions. So, I am happy to the extent that neo-Buddhists are given these benefits. But I oppose this Bill because it further alienates and further marginalises the Muslims and Christians onwards. And it is going to create a lot of problems. It is adding to the problems. I would like to say here that lot of problems would be solved and also my fascist friends, who are around here, would not have a ground if we had admitted....

PROF. RAM GENESH KAPSE: Sir, we are not fascists. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Why did he arise? I have not mentioned.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: We are not fascists. Who are fascists here? congressmen are fascists.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will support you. I do not know how far it is taken. But it is my conviction. If you all agree that all people of India are fundamentally Hindus, in a fundamental sense, that is my conviction and what I believe in.

13.00 hrs.

As far as philosophy and ethos are concerned, whatever may be our names or languages, this is my view in this re (*Interruptions*) ...It is not necessary c welcoming it. It is not for you that I am this. It is as much your concern which of mine also. We are all sharing goc had things basically. I am surprised I our country we do not accept such mental truths and a lot of problems co solved if we realise this fact. Now, we on that point. What we are talking at that this discriminates unreasonably an to the tensions and conflicts as far as lims and Christians are concerned. T limited. Instead of using my own wor me use some other words, which ever in this House will accept. There is eminent person who stated thus:

> "Conversion from one faith to a did not change the socio-eco status of a person. It was, the desirable that converts from Sch Castes to Buddhism, Christianit should be treated as Scheduled C

This eminent person in Prof. I Dandavate, the Finance Minister. H that Christians must be treated as S uled Castes. He said this in a Report s ted by a Commission set up by his G ment and its allied parties, namely, the M Commission Report.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): personal view.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I wil to his impersonal view also in a secc said this in Paragraph 10.36. Now, let what is the view of the Mandal Comm which is not personal.

Paragraph 12.11 says:

> "There is no doubt that social ar cational backwardness amon Hindu communities is more or the same order as among Hind munities. Though caste system i liar to Hindu society, yet in actua tice, it also pervades the non communities in India in varying de

are two main reasons for this nenon: first, caste system is a onditioner of the mind and leaves ilible mark on a person's social usness and cultural mores. quently, even after conversion, Hindus carried with them their ingrained ideas of social hierard stratification. This resulted in idu converts inadvertently acting an horses of caste system among equalitarian religions such as Christianity, Sikhism, etc. Secnon-Hindu minorities living in inantly Hindu India could not from its dominant social and l influences. Thus, both from and without, caste amongst noncommunities received continustenance and stimulus."

is what the Mandal Commission adhu Dandavate has said. Now, ar in by Dr. Ambedkar. This is commemorate his birth centenuoting from the Speeches and Dr. Ambedkar, Volume V, Chapditions of converts published by it if Maharashtra. Dr. Ambedkar

hristianity been able to save the t from the sufferings and the ny which is the misfortune of ne who is born an untouchable? untouchable after his conver- Christianity take water from a well? Are his children admitted to c school? Can he enter a hotel or which was not open to him? Can er a shop and buy things from Will a barber shave him? Will a rman wash his clothes? Can he in a bus? will he be admitted in Offices without compunction? Will owed to live in the touchable rs of the village? Will the Hindus ater from him? Will they dine with ill not the Hindu take a bath if he s him? I am sure the answer to one of these questions must be in gative. In other words, conversion has not brought about any change in the social status of the untouchable convert. To the general mass of the Hindus, the untouchable remains an untouchable even though he becomes a Christian."

This is what Dr. Ambedkar has said on this issue. The point is that I have come here with an amendment and all what I am saying is supported by everyone who has studied this point. The Kumara Pillai Commission, the Elayaperumal Commission, the Satanathan Commission and the Chidambaram Report agree on this point. Whoever has studied this point will agree to this point. This gives benefit in terms of employment. Therefore, I have brought an amendment here to include Muslims and Christians on this Bill. Regarding employment, I must mention that I am not for any particular community like Christians or Muslims. I am always for justice and I will always be so as far as Parliament is concerned and that is what is expected from everyone of us.

As far as the population of minority communities in India is concerned, according to the 1981 census, the religious minority communities constitute about 16.46 per cent of the population of India excluding Assam and the breakup is: Muslims-11.35 per cent; Christians-2.43 per cent; Sikhs- 1.96 per cent; Budhhists- 0.71 per cent, Zoroastrians (Parsees) - 0.01 per cent. Now, look at this in terms of employment; particularly, the position of Muslims is very bad.

Let me mention the last Defence Services Examination results this year. The total number of successful candidates is 272 and out of that there are 2 Muslims, that means 0.74 per cent when the population is 11 per cent; Christians 3, 1.1 percent; and Sikhs 31, that means 11.4 per cent. Forget about Defence Services. Let us take IAS and allied Services results declared this year. There are 17 Muslims out of 835 declared successful candidates, though they have a population of 11 per cent and it is just two per cent.

I do not want to take much time; I would

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

just quote from what a very eminent columnist Shri Prem Shankar Jha says in today's times of India under the caption: Roots of Kashmir's Alienation. We are now trying to find out the roots of Muslim alienation there. In the column, he says:

> "In Kashmir militancy is not born out to poverty or economic deprivation, but of the despair of a small, select group of young people, who form a new but disinherited middle class."

Then in terms of employment. What he says is that it is lack of employment opportunities. He says:

> "Every one cannot become an entrepreneur, much less a successful one. Thus there has also come into being growing class of job seekers that is looking specifically for salaried employment."

He continues further:

> "Particularly galling to the young educated Muslims is the fact that the offices of the bank and the private sector companies in Kashmir are also staffed overwhelmingly with people from outside Kashmir, and Kashmiri pandits. Kashmiri Muslims have obtained jobs, but these are concentrated at the lower end of the scale. Accusations of Indian colonialism are rooted squarely in this employment pattern."

The basic problem is employment. Please do justice. It is a problem for every Indian; I know that. There is lack of employment opportunities for everybody; we must understand it. But there is particular lack of employment opportunities for minority communities, particularly certain minority communities.

When I was in the banking, I was very happy to see that we were able to do something. I had not done anything, my officers did that. This was because I took the Chairman of the Minority Commission to K and we had a meeting. I must say that across all communities, the people c are against discrimination. this is beca of us have suffered discrimination our In the clonial rule, none of us, whether tians, Hindus or any other communit offered opportunities at par with the co ists. We were also under the boot colonialists. We are against discrim against anybody.

In view of this, this Bill is good ir but it is going to create more problem it would solve. This is because th discrimination of as far as the Muslir Hindus are concerned. There is unn able discrimination. I hope, the Su Court Strikes it down under Article other provisions, because it is unr able.

With these words, I urge the G ment and I demand that justice be do not be populist, do not try to get vote here and there. Do justice, work o ciples, which you are not doing. I will, fore, abstain on this Bill. I say, neo-Bu must be given, but unless you give Muslims and Christians, I will absta less, of course, Government acce amend, which, if they are fair, they wi bring their own amendment.

AN. HON. MEMBER: That mea support is conditional.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: M port is not conditional. I am abstainin not supporting this Bill, I will abstain they include Muslims and Christians par.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bag Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to exte whole-hearted support to the Cons (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendm 1990 and alongwith it I would like to e my gratitude to Shri Ram Vilas Pasw the core of my heart, for his untiring

ich has resulted in the introduction of this , which should have been brought for- rd long back.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the facilities ng provided to the Scheduled Castes are act, a compensation for the humiliation y had suffered as untouchables for hun- ds of years in the Hindu Society and the tacles that had blocked the way of their elopment over the centuries. Like a icon light, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar wed them a way to come out of that cness. In 1935, he declared that it was within his powers to take birth as a Hindu, it was certainly within his control not to as a Hindu. That is why, In 1956, he igwith his five lakh followers crossed to lold of Buddhism at the Deekshant Ground lagpur. It is a historical fact, that hitherto rhere in the world such a mass conver- i had taken place in a single day and that in such a peaceful manner and this oric step was taken by nonelse but by Dr. iasaheb Ambedkar. Secondly, even in past the people had turned to the fold of m or Christianity but those who became slims or Christians were converted to the gion either at the gun point or far certain terial temptations from the Government l they were given the promised comforts all those persons of Scheduled Castes o stayed back to the fold of Hinduism, itinued to remain an oppressed and ex- ited lot.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now my nd was saying that the story of even those iverted to Islam or Christianity is in no way erent from others. But here, I would like to : whether any untouchability is practised he churches, where Christians assemble prayers and sermons? I would like to iw from my muslim brethren whether ouchability is practised in Mosques and 'gahs.

ansiation]

glish]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would just like to clarify, Sir. Every Christian, either here in this House or else-where, has got some or the other caste. Caste is still prevalent and it is an unfortunate fact.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I want I want to say is that these facilities are being provided to the Scheduled Castes as a compensation for the possession, that was unleashed on them over the centuries. What is disappointing is that those who are demanding the same facilities and privileges, as are being enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes within the Hindu fold, for Muslims and Christians, have all long been working against the interests of the Scheduled Castes and now they want to get all these facilities diverted towards this section of people. I believe that if these facilities are extended to those who are convent-educated, well-organised and have all along been enjoying the benefits of conversion, it would harm the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the neo-Buddhists, who have though made a lot of sacrifices are presently not getting the benefits of these facilities. I would be prejudicial to the interests of the Scheduled Castes. I would like to submit that those who have got converted into Buddhism have not gained anything, despite their immense sacrifices. Though the sufferings that they had to undergo as Scheduled Castes have slightly mitigated after conversion, they have been deprived of the facilities that they were enjoying earlier. Unlike those, who got converted into other religions, the neo-Buddhists were not provided with any incentives including one in respect of the admission of their wards into convent schools, to pave the way of their upliftment. From that I understand that the main reason and prime objective of this Bill is to provide facilities to the neo-Buddhists, who still continue with these age old political, social and economic conditions and all those who are not provided with any incentives despite their conversion, should be given these facilities. That is the purpose of this Bill and those who are demanding the extension of these facilities to Christian and Muslim converts are in fact

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

harming the interest of the scheduled castes and they are doing injustice to them because if these facilities are extended to them, I fear that the educated christians and muslims, who were brought up in an egalitarian atmosphere would corner all the benefits and the scheduled castes and the Neo-Buddhists would continue with their miserable lot. Naturally, it would be prejudicial to their larger interests.

I would like to submit that even now the Scheduled Caste Hindus are being ill-treated. They do not have any respect in the society. Buddhism is an inseparable part of Hinduism. Gautama Buddha was also a Hindu prince. He wiped away the dirt of evil practices and customs, superstitions and conservative and obscurantist dogmas from the augean stables of Hinduism and established a refined and reformed Hinduism. I believe that it is one of the religions of this country. At the time of his conversion into Buddhism, Babasaheb Ambedkar explained the reasons for his turning to the fold of Buddhism. In his lectures and books he has broadly enunciated the reasons for his conversion to Buddhism alone and not to any other religion because Buddhism was an Indian religion. Christians and Muslims asked him to come to the fold of their religions. The Nizam of Hyderabad even went to the extent of offering him rupees 8 crore for the upliftment of his community provided he turned to the fold of Islam but he rejected the offer saying that it was not a question of money, but that of the country. It was a question of nationalism. He said that he would adopt only that religion which had sprung up from the soil of this country. The feelings and sentiments of Dr. Ambedkar would be realised only when these facilities are extended to the neo-Buddhists. Had he not understood the importance of Buddhism, its Indian identity and its inseparable links with Hinduism, he could have embraced Islam or Christianity, but he did not turn to any foreign religion. He got converted into Buddhism because it had its roots in the soil of this country which was also the cradle of Buddhism.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe this Bill introduced by the Government is most appropriate one and all the facil enjoyed by the Scheduled castes shoul made available to the Neo-Buddhists a This bill is in complete conformity with vision and aspirations of Babasaheb bedkar. It would be improper to make amendment. It will be an injustice tow this section.

Some hon. Members have given suggestions in this regard. But I would lil quote these lines about their action.

'Woh Qatl bhi karate hain to char nahin hota

Ham aah bhli bharate hain to hc hain Badnam'.

Thus though they have committe grave crime by misguiding a sectio masses, but they donot confess it and trying for amendments in this bill so that may malign us and the Government.

Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartily port this bill on behalf of my party and m and oppose the move of Congress to di it through amendments. They would ha reply for it to the people. Now these per are bent upon harming that very se which has been voting them to power. T would be held answerable for it. I woulc to emphasise it once again that this should not be tampered, at all or it woul a great blow to the interest of Neo Buddl and scheduled caste people.

With these words I support the bill

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to some suggestions regarding Constitu (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendme Bill.

It is well known and as has been st by several earlier speakers that Baba Sa Dr. Ambedkar had declared that thoug was born as a Hindu he would not die

Hindu. After having so declared he might have charged his religion at that very time. But he thought that he must study all the religions before embracing any one of these because he felt that he must lead his followers in a right path direction. Therefore, he began to study all religions During that friend he was allured by many religions preaches. But Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was not swayed away by them. And lastly on 14th Oct. 1956 he embraced Buddhist religion with lakhs of his followers. He did so as he felt that this was India's indigenous religion and not a foreign one. I would like to point out one more thing in this connection. Just now, brother Kalkadas ji has said that Buddhism is a part of Hinduism. I oppose it. It is not so. Perhaps, he has not go through the Buddhist religion deeply. Had it been so, Baba Saheb Ambedkar would not have been forced to charge religion. I have a suggestion regarding the Bill. This bill mentions all those who embraced Buddhism on 14th Oct as the Neo-Buddhists. I would like to say that by virtue of its excellence Buddhism has spread in foreign countries also. Therefore presiding Neo to these Buddhists may create confusion and the foreigners may ask about their identity. They would be told that these neo Buddhists are the suppressed and down trodden people of Scheduled Castes. and it may give rise to casteism as racism is already on rise all over the world. It will strengthen the precepts and the concepts of maner. Therefore as per may suggestion the prefix Neo should be scrapped as only 'Buddhist' is sufficient.

Secondly, many earlier speakers have said that the National Front Government has done that work which should have been done by the Congress much earlier. Though, I support National Front Government, I do not agree with the opinion that you have done what was not done by the Congress. You should not think that the down trodden and suppressed people would be swayed away by your such words. I dont think so. I would like to fell the National Front Government that, I and my party welcome and support their decision. But you have given these concession as you felt helpless before rising power of the people of scheduled caste and suppressed and down troddensections on a largescale. The upholders of Hinduism are today worried at the fact that these people may become Muslims or Christians if they are still tortured and denied their rights you are speak all this in a bid to save Hinduism as the people of scheduled castes have risen up on a large scale and organised all the down trodden and suppressed people as a third force in the name of Bahujan Samaj all over the country.

These are the points which I wanted to place before you and hope that you would surely consider my suggestions.

With these words I conclude my speech while supporting the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill expounds a very sound principle namely, that mere conversion of a person from one religion to another does not overnight change his social, educational and economic position and status. The Statement of Aims and Objects also concedes the fact that such conversions have failed to alter the social, educational etc. status of the converts. As such, the Bill seeks to extend the reservations and concessions enjoyed by the Scheduled Caste Hindus and Sikhs also to the Buddhist Scheduled Caste converts. So, the Bill, as I said, is based on very sound principles.

I must point out, with respect to the soundness of the principle, that it is unfortunate that the hon. Minister has stopped in his track, and has failed to do justice to all the sections of the people affected in the same manner. The Bill, therefore I must say, is a reluctant and half-hearted measure. We all wish that the hon. Minister had not stopped short in his own track, but would have done justice and would have been true to the principle expounded by him in the Aims and Objects of the Bill.

I must draw the attention of the hon.

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

Minister and this House to what Gandhiji had said. Gandhiji wrote in 'Harijan' dated 26.12.1936:

> "Whether the Harijan is nominally a Christian, Muslim or Hindu and now Sikh, he is still a Harijan. He cannot change his spots inherited from Hinduism so called. He may change his garb and call himself a Catholic Harijan, or a Muslim Harijan or Neo-Muslim or Neo-Sikh, but his untouchability will haunt him during his life-time."

We, therefore, find that it is a fact that mere change of faith does not overnight bring about an alteration in the status of the person-social, educational or economic status. Therefore, there is every logic in asking the Government to see that these facilities or reservations or other concessions are given to all the Scheduled Castes irrespective of the religion to which they get converted. A forceful plea has been made that Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity, and Scheduled Caste converts to Islam should also have the same benefit. I have also come before the House with an appropriate amendment, and make a fervent plea that Scheduled Caste converts both to Christianity and Islam should be included within the purview of the Bill, looking at the injustice that is there today.

There is an interesting book by Prof. Kande Prasad Rao, under the title 'Freedom of Religion for Harijans in India'. He has done a lot of work. He says at page 8:

> "As per the law in force, the status of a Harijan varies with the religion he professes. A Harijan is at the maximum advantage if he professes the Hindu or the Sikh religion; at a lesser advantage if he professes the Buddhist religion; at a lesser advantage if he professes the Buddhist religion, and no advantage if he professes the Christian religion."

This also holds true to a Muslim. I have, therefore, made a strong plea that both the Scheduled Caste converts into Christianity and Islam must be brought within the purview of the Bill, and they should also be entitled to the reservations and facilities available for the Scheduled Castes. I may point out here that the law accepts Muslims among the Scheduled Tribes. There can be a Muslim and there are Muslims among the STs. The Supreme Court has also recognised this particular law. There are several judgments to this fact. Time is short. Therefore I am not quoting from them.

SHRI KALKA DAS: If he becomes a Muslim, will they treat him as untouchable?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is an interruption and I have yielded to the hon. Member. Let the hon. member be on record and I shall meet the point that he has raised in the hope that sooner counsel will prevail upon him, though I know that this hope is going to be belied. There is no doubt about the fact that Islam does not recognise any caste. A Christian will speak for his religion. I will take his words. As I understand, the Christianity also does not accept of recognise caste. The question is not whether these religions like Islam or Christianity or Buddhism or Sikhism, accept caste or not; that is not a question. The fact remains that SC converts to these religions continue to be under the wrath of those who profess untouchability. Those who profess untouchability, they continue to oppress and suppress and ill-treat the SCs irrespective of his being converted to some other religion. The life is made intolerable despite conversion.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): He is an oppressor of all religions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The original SC man, despite his conversion, continues to be under the suppression and oppression of those who practise untouchability. They make his life difficult. He goes to draw water from a well. He may be a Muslim, but, originally, he was a SC. Those who practise untouchability, they oppress and suppress him. That is a fact of life which has to be

understood. We here must not close our eyes; we have to see that social justice is done to every section of our society.

I have also to say that the hon. Minister, while extending the reservation and other facilities of SC to Christians, to Buddhists, to Muslims and so on, must also correct the various other anomalies from which the SC people suffer today. Time does not permit me to speak more. I have already referred to a book written by the hon. Professor. I have quoted him here. There are several examples. For example, take the question of children. the children of a Harijan woman who marries a higher caste Hindu Now despite a fact that a SC woman marries a higher caste Hindu and despite a fact that she goes in a higher caste Hindu environment, she continues to be treated as SC member, and rightly so. But then the question of her children comes up.

Executive orders make very arbitrary discriminations, that if the children of such a woman are accepted in the higher society, they may not be treated as Scheduled Castes but if any child is not so accepted, he will be considered as a Scheduled Caste. Now, all these are very arbitrary discriminations and they discriminate between one child of the parents from another child of the same parents. Such discriminations must also some to an end.

Before I conclude, I must say, that there are many people, a large number, especially the Scheduled Castes themselves who do not like to be called 'Harijans'. They take the word 'Harijan' as very derogatory. We must respect their sentiments and the word 'Harijan' should, therefore, be avoided and we must always use the word 'Scheduled Caste' for them.

I must point out that sometime back, perhaps in 1967 or 1968, the Government of India itself through various orders instructed the departments not to use the word 'Harijan'. Let that be followed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is not so word 'Harijan' is unparliamentary and the correct words are 'Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes'.

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I thank the hon. Minister very much. But despite the fact, the word 'Harijan' continues to be used.

So, my point is that even in Parliament the use of this word in the record must be banned and the proper word, "Scheduled Caste" should be used. I may refer to you a decision of the Press Council of India that was reported in the publication, "*The Press Council of India: Review*" dated October, 1989 at page 145 and the Press Council was pleased to say,

"The use of the word 'Harijan' should be avoided."

Now, Sir, you are very very impatient and, therefore, I would conclude. I would only point out by saying that it is rather unfortunate and very agonising that one of the hon. Members here has deemed it fit to inject dangerous communal overtones in his speech here before the House. He tried to discriminate between conversions to Buddhism and conversions to Islam and so on and so forth and made sweeping and baseless allegations that all conversions to Islam etc., have been by force. If that should have been the situation, the Muslims have ruled over this country for a thousand years and after a thousand years, Muslims would not have remained a minority, as they are today. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, please control them. I heard them with rapt attention and they must also listen to me. They must also know the facts. This is how there is an upsurge of communalism in our country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I am on a point of order. I want to seek a clarification. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS:- They used to be converted by force. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I have a point of order....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: You must have patience to listen.

SHRI KALKA DAS: We won't listen incorrect things.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I would like to request that we all express our view as we are free to do so but unfortunately he.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: He is not ready to listen our views despite the fact that we have listened to than.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the country's History is a witness to the fact that during the reign of Allauddin Khilji and Aurangzeb the Hindus were converted to Islam forcibly. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Koderma): Mr. Deputy Speaker, It cannot be tolerated it is our direct insult...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER:- Mr. Deputy Speaker, he is a .....**..... that is why he is talking like that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: Aha! You have not got the courage to listen. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have allowed only Bhogendra Jha. The interruptions will not of on record. (*Interruptions*)

(*Translation*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

[*English*]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Somebody called Shri Banatwalla as..That should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already expunged it. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he is trying to ignore the bitter fact that Hindus were forcibly converted during Aurangzeb's time. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Does he know that foreign money work millions of rupees is being pumped into India is he aware as to how and for what purpose that money is being used?This money is being used for religions conversions. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make provocative speeches as may result in making allegations and counter-allegations from both the sides. It is true that both the parties have a right to freedom of expression and speech but nobody should speak anything aimed at hurting the feelings of the other party. Shri Banatwala was saying something in reply. He too enjoys the right to speech. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JHOSHI: He was causing provocation rather than giving a reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Objectionable words, if utterred by and person, should be expunged from the records. What is bad in it? (*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down otherwise it may give opportunity to others to comment. This should not be done when things have settled down in the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I want to raise a point of order, every Member has a right to put forth his view I in the House. There can be difference of opinion and should be there. There is nothing wrong in it. We arrived at a conclusion only after assessing everybody's point of view. But there are certain remarks that should not be made in the House because they are not in continuity with our constitution or the decorum of the House. Restraint should be exercised with reasons to these in the House. Some such remarks have been made from both the benches. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What objectionable remarks were make from our side?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I said that these were raised from both the side-still, I can repeat your remark if you are very particular about it but such remarks have come from both the sides. These have come from this side too. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, take your seat please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not go too deep in it. Keeping in mind all that has happened here, I hare said what I had to say. Now, do not stretch this debate too for please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No nor, Mr. Jha. Please be seated.

[*English*]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I am grateful that the objectionable remark had been expunged. But this is not the first time that such a remark has come here. Two days before also the same remark was made here and then the honourable Mr. Advani himself stood up and expressed an apology. I would only request you, Sir, as you are the custodian of this House that it is not only enough to expunge such remarks but those Members who raise such remarks should be admonished by the Chair.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order. According to my understanding you had not removed or expunged any remarks so far as this debate is concerned. .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have expunged.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Which remarks?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Reference to certain objectionable things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: My submission is that the hon. Member has stated that a person enjoining some respect only can be insulted, as if nobody commands respect here. What can be more callous and shallow remark than this? This too should be expunged from the records. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In this House, We should express our views in a manner that does not hurt the feelings of others and one's argument can be more fruitful and forceful only when one does not speak in a language that hosts other' feelings. You can present your argument without taking recourse it and I am sure, all the Members are quite capable of doing it. I understand that this should to be stretched any for now. I have stated that the objectionable remarks have already been expunged from the records. Now Shri Banatwalla may speak for a short while more and conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is unfortunate that there has been communal exploi-

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

tation of history. But I will abide by your ruling and will not go into the untruth that these people tried to.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made that point.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now he is resorting to the same overtone again.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is well within his right to rebut it.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except Mr. Banatwalla's speech, nothing else will go on record.

[*Translation*]

Please be seated. Look, disorder is created as and when you try to control the Members from there. Leave that task to the person sitting in the chair. He can well maintain order. Four persons rise to counter your argument when over you try to speak and then there are replies and counter replies from both the sides. It is, therefore, better to allow the chain to do it. Everything will be set right. There will be no debate on this issue non onwards. Only Mr. Banatwalla will speak.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Every Member before filing his nomination has taken the oath for National integration. But, here, after becoming the Members of the House they are speaking in a communal overtone. So, it is the duty of the House to prevent them from doing so. Nobody will be allowed to subvert our secular Constitution. Our Constitution is based on secularism. So anybody speaking with a communal overtone should be prevented and their speeches should not be recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, first of all, you will not prolong this discussion. If you prolong the discussion on the side issues the main issue will be side-tracked. So, I will seek the cooperation of all the hon. Members not to raise any more points of order and not to raise any more discussions on the side issues. Now, with the spirit which is contained in your statement, the entire House would agree. It would be for all the Members to speak in such a fashion that not only the feelings of the Members are not hurt but a situation is not created because of which the national integration or the unity aspect is also not hurt. This applies to all the Members. All the same, sometimes advertently or inadvertently if somebody has said something, it is good for him to withdraw. If he does withdraw in we can take care of it. In many cases it is not good to dwell upon such issues in fashion that it is emphasised, too much. But, with the spirit which is contained in your statement, I think the House will agree. Now, no more discussions on the side issues. Mr. G. M. Banatwalla to continue.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while making a strong plea that Muslims converted and Christians converted from Scheduled Castes be included in the previews of the Bill. I must also say that there need not be apprehensions that the Scheduled Castes persons will suffer in matter of their reservations. An attempt has been made here to create an alarm among the Scheduled Castes that if all these Scheduled Castes converted into Christians, Scheduled Castes converted into Muslims are also brought within the purview of the Bill, then the reservation and facilities of the present Scheduled Castes Hindus and Sikhs will suffer. An attempt has been made to provoke them. I am sure that such

*Not recorded.

attempts will be in vain. We can always have schemes to take care of the fact that the extension of the purview of the Bill does not rob or does not eat into the reservation, as at present are enjoyed by the present sections of the Society. Detailed schemes can always be worked upon. We are here discussing the principle on which the entire matter should be looked into. And the principle propounded by the hon. Minister, as I had said at the beginning of my speech here, is a healthy principle. It is a sound principle. But, let him not be a reluctant person to do social justice to all the sections of the people. Of course, I have my own amendment which I shall be moving at the appropriate time and I hope that the Government and the House will extend its approbation to that particular amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jagpal Singh.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Sir, I fail to understand why you are not calling Mr. Prem Pradeep.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How do you take that I am not calling him? What makes you say that? I will call him when his turn comes. Please sit down. Don't worry, I will call his.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: According to party strength, we are fourth, Sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not like that. I will call him. Please do not make this unnecessary statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: You have first called the Members of the B.S.P. and the Muslim League.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, they are also Members. You can not have any objection is that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the constitution Amendment Bill, 1990, brought in for such Harijans and Scheduled Castes who got converted to Buddhism some 26-27 years ago, of course, with some suggestions and amendments; and would like to thank Shri Paswan for taking a timely band an appropriate step by bringing into shape the age old demand of the people of the country that Neo-Buddhists should be given all such facilities and concessions as are enjoyed by Hindu-Harijans. With the introduction of the Bill, one thing has become clear, and for that I would like to address the men from B. S. P. in particular, that casteism and untouchability are the only attributes of the Hindu Sabha. This is the reason behind the advent of Christianity and Islam in our country and casteism and untauchability crept into them as well.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): There is no such thing like casteism etc. in Islam.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: I shall give you an examples. whether it is Islam or Christianity, they cannot remain untouched by it. The most important characteristics of Hindu religion are Casteism and untouchability... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It you want the speak without interruptions, please address the chair.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: An evil him been polluting our Society for the last several thousands of years. Mayawati is present here. I would like to tell the people belonging to B.S.P. that with the introduction of this bill it has become clear that. conversion is no solution to Casteism and untouchability. Conversion is no longer relevant for bringing about economical and social development. It this bill is supported by the parties like the B.S.P. then it becomes clear that the economic and social status of harijans cannot be improved through conversion thoughl sup-

[Sh. Jagpal Singh]

port this bill . Yet I would say that Shri Paswan is also a part of Hindu religion and his Hinduism is clearly manifest in his moving this bill he has lote for harijan conver but no love for those harijans convert Christians. for harijan convert Muslims. He should have brought this constitutional amendment bill much earlier. In one of the Articles of the constitution it has been stated that Hindu religion well comprise of Sikhism Buddhism and Jainism and of no other religion. He should have given equal status to all the Harijans whether converted into christianias, Muslims or Buddhists otherwise this bill is meaningless.

The neo-Buddhists launched an agitation demanding that they should also be provided with such facilities as have been extended to Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The South Indian Harijans who have converted themselves into Christians and those of the North Eastern region converted in to Christianity have also been agitating for the past twenty five to thirty years demanding similar facilities. Such demands are reported in the press daily. It their social and economic conditions have not improved despite converting into Buddhism, what it is the guarantee that they will improve now. This Bill does not contain any provision which may help eradicate the casteism and untouchability prevalent in the country. Can he guarantee that the level of social and economic development of Neo Buddhists should be brought at par with other people in the society. After extending a few facilities to those Harijans. He has kept no such provision in this bill. If you extend these facilities to lakhs and crores of neo-Buddhists then you should also think in terms of increasing the reservations quota for Harijans, otherwise it will affect the prospects of harijans. Paswanji, I request you to pay more attention towards their development of this community after bringing this bill. At present, despite working for twelve to eighteen hours, wearing torn clothes and facing starvation we are not given due respect in this country. The need of the hour is that we should be given due respect in the country and you succeed in extending this respect only w you are in a position to bring about econc development of 22 crore people belongir Schedule Castes and Schedule Tri Presently a sense of hatred not against individual but towards whole Harijan c munity has developed in the Hindu relig whether he is a Christian, a Buddhist Hindu, hatred for them is deep rooted ir blood of Caste Hindus. Paswanji, I had a: Shri P. Upendra to cancel the transfer or of one Shri Shiv Kumar who is a De Director in A.I.R. and is a heart patient. I days ago he fell down from a bus anc ceived injuries but his transfer was not celled whereas Shri Upendraji has hir cancelled the transfer of four such pers wh had been permtted as Directors. As s I want to say that this is the root course. tell the Ministers that atrocities are b committed on Harijans, but your Minis are not prepared to listen to us. (*Inter tions*) The need of the hour is to improve economic and social status of these pec

I am completing my speech but be that I wish to say one thing exploitatio feudal still continues in the country anc worst affected are the people belongir weaker sections, the Harijans. The Gov ment must take adequate steps to feudal exploitation. In the rural areas it ne to be ensured that people get their full wa and land reforms should be underta This can help in bringing about social economic development, merely moving would be of no use. As such I would upon Shri Paswan to ensure that all Hari get similar facilities irrespective of the whether they are Christian convertly I lims or Hindus. So that all of them ca brought at par with other communities.

[*English*]

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN S (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 'Harijan' should not be used. It is unpa mentary. It cannot be used. They shoul called as Scheduled Castes and Sched Tribes. The hon. Member has been usin

word 'Harijans'. It should not be used. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I personally hold this view that the word Harijan should not be used and in case I have used it is wrong and should be expunged.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Withdraw it and say Schedule Caste.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. Mr. Jagpal, are you to deliver a speech or answer their questions. You please continue with your speech.

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: At the end, after making a demand that all Harijans should be treated at par and irrespective of the religion which they have adopted, they should get similar facilities and you should bring such a bill and at the same time you should not get the bill passed in a haste. You please withdraw this bill and reconsider it. All the people belonging to Schedule Castes shouid be give equal status.

My other demand is that in case you provide all these facilities to crores of neo-Buddhists then you should also think in terms of increasing reservations in favour of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes.

With these words I thank you for having given me time to express my views.

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one thing to Bhai Jagpal Singh. It appears that he is not aware of our party's ideology. He has said that I have Supported this bill and that he was surprised that parties like B.S.P. had supported this bill. I would like to know from him as to what is wrong in this bill? It aims at benefiting the oppressed and downtrodden Community. As regards the convert Muslims and Christians, we are not against them. B.S.P. will be the first party to support reservation young for these converts. Sikhs, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Buddhists all are contributing their milk in building the Bahujan Samaj Party. Do you want to misleading the people of the Bahujan Samaj Party in this manner... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is nt permitted you please Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: I have referred your name because I feel that after bringing this bill if conversions take place, they will not help in improving economic and social conditions of the Harijans.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

.....(*Interruptions*)*.....

(*Translation*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this going on. We cannot have a discussion in this manner.

[*English*]

The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 3.00 p.m. and after Lunch Mr. Prem Pradeep will speak.

1407 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four Minuties past Fifteen of the Clock.

*Not recorded.

[SHRIMATI GUTA MUKHERJIE *in the Chair*]

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES, ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha *Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI PREM PRADEEP (Nawada): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I use to support the constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990. This Bill has been introduced in connection will the status of neo-Buddhists, on it and a discussion is going on before speaking on the Bill, I would like to say something about Dr. Ambedkar

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a learned person and a legal luminary. He was a great thinker and the community in which he was born had been the target of tremendous oppression exploitation and discrimination. During his schooling, he was made to sit outside the classroom. Even when he went to practise at the bar or was in the midst of religious people he met with stiff apposition. Ultimately he got recognition only when the points raised by him attracted public attention.

The people whom we call scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are actually 'Adivasis'. These are the original inhabitants of India although today they are counted among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to give the definition of a Scheduled Caste. It is a will known fact that Hindu Society does not account equal status to Scheduled Castes who are treated as untouchables. There are 2-3 reasons for this. As I said they were the original inhabitants of this area and it is quite possible that they were living in tribes. But when other people came to this area some of them went to the jungles and are today called Adivasis. Others who stayed in the area are called Scheduled Castes. These people were made slaves and everyone knows what type of work they were compelted to do. Even today these people carry right soil on their heads.

It is said that people are conver one religion to another by coercion ever be the religion. At that time Isla new religion with a new spirit. When a uled Caste person converted to I was accorded an equal social sta could read 'namaz draw water from t well and sit in the company of oth founders of our Constitution, particu Ambedkar, were disturbed over the sion faced by these people due to a of economic means, lack of social tion and non-availability of educati portunities.

When the constitution was being speacila provision were made for H Scheduled Castes and Scheduled But even 43 years after Independer problems have not been solved a such a length of time is more than s to bring about a sea-change in any s Even today they are landless, une and socially backward. This is a don't want to go into details but Harijan entered a temple, the tem later washed to restore its sanctit does this prove? In these changing stances, we have introduced a Bill to the constitution with view to providi cilities to neo-Buddhists. We will, of support this Bill but at the same cannot ignore these various points which have been expressed in this It is not that Dr. Ambedkar suddenly his religion and switched over to Bu Perhaps the idea struck him when framing the Constitution. Later in 19 special circumstances made him ch religion . But the essence of the de this subject is that Harijans remain tected whether they change their re not.

There have been plenty of arg on this subject in this House. For the argument we say that if a caste Hin ries a Harijan girl their child would be as a Scheduled Caste person. Aft time it is possible that all castes treated as one. Every State does no common yardstick to classify various

me castes have a Scheduled Caste s in West Bengal they may not have the ɜ status in Bihar or U. P. So the question s regarding their social status and omic condition. I have received letters many religious leaders stating that ours ;ecular country and that other religions ld also get the same facilities which the Constitution Amendment Bill proposes ıe followers of Buddhism. I think other ;. also have received such letters.

The religious leaders have appealed to M.Ps. to raise this issue in Parliament. we are discussing whether to support Bill or not. We cannot ignore the fact that ı have been many people who have erted to Buddhism since the time of Dr. edkar. But this does not mean that we ıld not support this Bill. We are in favour is Constitution Amendment and would ıll Members to pass it with a voice vote. ɔh a Bill is brought by the other side or by ligious leader, be it a Government Bill or ivate Bill, we shall definitely consider her such a provision can be included in Constitution or not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please finish in two ıtes.

SHRI PREM PRADEEP: All Members ree to express their views in this House. emarkable to note that in 1956. five lakh ɔns converted to Buddhism alongwith ımbedkar. But no facility is available to ı. Dr. Ambedkar, one of the founders of Constitution, has clarified certain points suppose neo-Buddhists have also been tioned by him I whole-heartedly support Bill. With these words, I end my speech.

lish]

SHRI M. SELVARASU (Nagapattisum): Chairman, Sir, I whole-heartedly wel- ɜ and support the Constitution (Sched- Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1990. ngratulate the Government and the ster for bringing this timely measure.

It was in 1956, Scheduled Castes who were oppressed and suppressed converted to Buddhism under Babasaheb Ambedkar. They were called Neo-Buddhists. These Neo-Buddhists though liberated from the social taboos of being called Harijans, could not be liberated from the economic backwardness. This economic backwardness is the main cause of their social backwardness and, therefore, the Minister has rightly brought forward the Bill for including them in the Scheduled Castes List. I welcome the measure.

Similar grievance exists in the case of Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity. Convert Christians should also be included in the Scheduled Caste List. Convert Christians are still economically backward. Their lot can be improved only if they are given concessions. I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government to move an amendment to this Bill for inclusion of convert Christians in the Scheduled Caste List.

In Tamilnadu, a large number of Nari Kuravas are in poor condition. Nari Kuravas lead nomadic life. Their condition can be improved only if they are included in the Scheduled Caste List.

Dhobies and barbers also belong to poor and downtrodden sections of the society. In some States, dhobies and barbers are oppressed and insulted. In villages, they are not allowed to draw water from wells; they are not allowed even to walk in the streets where high caste people live. For small errors, these poor classes are punished severely by village panchayats dominated by higher castes. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to include both these communities in the Scheduled Caste List.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Are barbers and dhobies suffering from untouchability?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI M. SELVARASU: I also like to make an appeal on behalf of blacksmiths.

[Sh. M. Selvarasu]

Blacksmiths are the weakest section of society in villages. They should be rehabilitated with special concessions. For this purpose, they should be included in the Scheduled Caste List.

Sir, we have passed several legislations to curb atrocities on Scheduled Castes. But these laws are not being implemented properly. I request the Government to constitute special monitoring cells in every District to watch the implementation of the provisions.

We are very proud that this Government has constituted special courts to try offences against Scheduled Castes. I request the Government to place on the Table a quarterly review of the functioning of the special courts in each State. That would keep us always informed and we can suggest improvements in the matter.

We should also see that while naming national monuments, public places, Government buildings-whether State Government or Central Governments-streets etc., we should, in no case, mention the caste along with names. Existing caste names from the names of streets, public places and monuments should be dropped by an executive order.

Not only that. To help the State Governments to formulate and implement special programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, special grants should be provided to State Governments. Also, it must be seen that a specified percentage of State Plan allocation should be compulsorily spent on welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HUKUMDEC NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Madam, I thank hon. Shri. Ram Vilas Paswan for bringing this Bill, which may not look exhaustive but the points being expressed in this context are of great impor*tance*

"Sat saiyan ke dohre jon navak k
Dekhan mein chhote laage ghaon
gambhir"

This Bill will have a serious impact
implies that even after people belongi
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled T
convert to another religion, they shoul
the same facilities as before.

I shall not level allegations on ar
because we do not understand the
meaning of religion. I don't believe th
religious devout do not have disparity,
ity and discrimination in their minds. W
communal and are involved in petty co
nal matters, that is why we see dua
everything and our existence appears
in danger. I would like to say that if ar
adopts a religion with genuine faith h
nounces worldly desires because it
question of faith. If he converts to an
religion because of money lust, cravin
world fame and desire for male issue th
is constantly obsessed by the apprehe
of a fall. On the other hand, adopti
anther religion based on faith frees him
such fears and helps him make prog
The meaning of religion is to strengthe
bond between fellow human beings
remove discrimination. There would b
tension if we build a society where there
discrimination. It is pleasing to note that
hon. shri Banatwalla and hon. Shri F
have demanded that Scheduled Caste
Scheduled Tribes people who conver
Islam or Christianity be given the same s
facilities that were being given to then
lier. Now we have reached that stag
what are reasons for that? The pe
belonging to the Scheduled Caste
Scheduled Tribes get special opportu
because of the Constitutional and
provisions made under various laws b
Government and the House. Today
person is trying for his inclusion in the
gory of the Scheduled Castes and S
uled Tribes and a number of applic
have been received in Bihar for this pur
This is so happening because perso
longing to the Scheduled Castes and S
uled Tribes have been given special c
tunities under the constitution. But wh

given these special opportunities? Just ause of the fact that earlier, the persons nging to the upper castes had concen- d all powers in their hands who fully oited it to their pleasure but on the other there was also such a category of people ociety which had no power. I would like to mit that the Government should bring an to these inequalities and create a soci- based on equality instead of providing cial opportunities, as stated by Shri Ram s Paswan. We will have to keep a check hose who have been enjoying power for last millions of years and we should uplift backward and the oppressed, it is only that we will be able to create a society ed on equality. For setting up a classless casteless society which is also called an litarian society, we have to uplift the kward and keep a check on upper classes ause there is no comparison between two who are in the race. Even if both the egories of people are given equal oppor- ties, the disparity will continue. The aim ur constitution was to built a classless casteless society. We have not taken steps in that direction. We are just ving ahead and giving petty concessions e backward, which is nothing but a drop e ocean. This will not meet their require- nts. Therefore, I would like to submit that will not do anything and we will have to ct a legislation in this House and speak ut it courageously. We should come out ur illusions. If we resolve to help the poor to provide food to hungry, clothes to the ed, water to the thirsty, education to the rate, medicine to the sick and shelter to homeless, we should try to achieve that ctive through our constitution with all erity of efforts in that direction today lf. We have great respect for Dr. Am- kar who had adopted the Buddhism. But uld like to say that some religious per- s are creating communal feelings in the ntry in the name of God and religious sons. The political parties are doing the e by discarding their ideals, principles values. While on one hand the number ligious communalists is increasing in the ntry. No community wants to do away the other community because they think that the existence of other community is necessary for their progress. It is for this reason that the religious and political com- munalists are not trying to bridge the gap of inequalities. Instead, they are working to maintain it. I would like to make a demand that a law should be formulated to cover up the loss which our country has suffered due to caste system. Shri Chand Ram has ex- pressed the same views. In those days when we were working under the leadership of late Ch. Charan Singh, he told us that he had written a letter to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. He had also told me with a heavy heart that his suggestion had not been accepted. Please think about its reasons. Nobody. considers Sh. Hukumdeo Narayan, Shri Chand Ram, Shri Ram Vials Paswan, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed or Shri Arif Mo- hammad Khan as the leaders of Harijans. Everybody says that Dr. Ambedkar was the great leader of Harijans and if a leader is as intelligent, dynamic and capable as it was Dr. Ambedkar, he will be called the leader of the Harijans. Choudhary Charan Singh was called the leader of the Jats, Shri Vish- wanath Pratap Singh is considered to be the leader of Thakurs and Hukumdeo Narayan as the leader of Yadavs. In this country only a few families enjoy the privilege of produc- ing National leaders and none else can reach those heights. We can never think of becom- ing the leaders of the National level just because of our caste and the trend of ignor- ing our intelligence so we will continue to fall a victim to exploitation. In case we are really interested to free our country from this ex- ploitation, we shall have to break down the barriers of caste and class which has under- mined our intelligence, knowledge and dy- namism. Unless and until we pull down these barriers, we won't be able to build a new society and bring an end to the inequalities existing in our country. Afterall, for how long, all this will contunue. Even in 1977 when I was elected to this House for the first time I had said and I repeat it even today that it is some thing unfortunate for India that since independence we have been providing the facility of reservation to certain castes but none of us has ever thought as to why these castes have not been able to produce such

[Sh. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

a leader to this day who could rise to the rank of a Cabinet Minister, right from the days of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru to the present regime of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Inspite of that facility reservation if these castes have not been able to produce a leader of that stature. We shall have to think in a new direction to analyse as to why the talent of this class of people could not see its full bloom inspite of the facility or reservation and where lies the basic fault. (*Interruptions*) That is what I am saying. However the question is as to who is responsible for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, please conclude.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: I am just concluding. I am saying who is responsible for it.

> "Papi kaun manuj se uska nyaya churane vala,
> Ya ki nyaya ko khojate vighan ka sheesh udane vala".

The Government shall have to identify those who are responsible for it. Is it not our misfortune? I would like to request Shri Ram Vilas Paswan that now it is the Government of Janta Dal and it should not confine reservation to the Government jobs only. The Government has not been able to provide full benefits or reservation to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for whom there are already provision under the law while on the other side, where reservation is not restricted by law, the Government does not adopt a liberal attitude towards them. Please tell me if any political party adopts a liberal attitude to offer seats in the Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Councils to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? We the caste Hindus, claim to be the worthiest people and think others to be unworthy of becoming the Member of the Rajya Sabha and the State Legislative Councils. What will they get by these policies? Even in other committees constituted under the various Departments of the ernment from time to time, there is no sion of reservation for these catego people so the office of the Chairman a Members is never offered to the pe belonging to the Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes. Then what is the this reservation?

Madam Chairman, I am just concl A leader carries with him the idea impressions he inherits from his caste, and the society where he was borr developed. All these trails which cont to the shaping of his personality be binding on him and he can not see bey So we have to free our country from evil ways and to inculcate new wa enable this country go ahead on the p progress. Therefore a Bill should be si neously introduced with this bill, seeki reservation for the persons belonging Scheduled Castes and Scheduled not only in the Lok Sabha, State Legi Assemblies and the Government jo also in the cabinet because you shou to it that five to ten persons of a par caste may become Ministers but eve persons from amongst the Harijans an cannot be given that prestigious pl person of Scheduled Tribe can not be a cabinet Minister. I would like to requ Government to provide special opp ties to the people belonging to the S uled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Bac classes minorities and women in the making committees and the recruitin appointing agencies such as Public S Commission, University Service Co sion and the Railway Board. Without country will not progress. The Gover can console themselves by making laws but like his forfathers the youth generation are not to be swayed by temptations of the Government. We know if he is seized of their dubious w exploitation of the Government be genuine intentions need not be sub ated by laws. Being it otherwise no going to give us our rights. Therefore required at the moment is to create the persons belonging to those cate

its of leadership and to bring them in nt line of the leaders. I would like to ur pardon to say that very few persons ging to the Scheduled Castes and luled Tribes are sitting in the front row House and the persons of Backward es are not to be found there. It a leader se categories is not to be here, who will or them? I would therefore like to call the person of upper castes to give up eats power on their own. I would also that being of otherwise the persons ging to the Scheduled Castes, Sched- ribes, minorities and the women will forward to capture it forcibly from them. hese words, I conclude.

HRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Ber- ur): Madam Chairman, I wish to make pecific representations in connection the Constitution (Scheduled Casts) s (Amendment) Bill, 1990 moved by ynamic hon. Minister for Labour and re, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

here are certain backward classes of nt religions, who since ages, continue a deprived and under-developed lot, in cant numbers of over three lakhs, in stricts of Ganjam, Koraput and Phul- f Orissa State.

urther, there is also another class of men on the coastal regions of Ganjam t of Orissa State predominantly in the pur and Chatrapur Assembly seg- . These poor and oppressed lot of men, depend on fishing for their liveli- However, they are being subjected to f hardship by the big industrial houses, ave taken to fishing as a major busi- activity using deep-sea trawlers. The ss fishermen, with their small country , are no match vis-a-vis the industrial and are thus under constant oppres- or their basic livelihood.

hese backward classes and the fisher- are treated as untouchables and are inhuman treatment. Even now, they ing offended at public places like ho- chools, shops rivers, wells, etc. Basic needs like education, health facilities, jobs electricity, water supply and other social amenities are not provided to them. They are thus denied equality and social justice. Till date, they are landless, bonded labourers and as a result, their hopes, aspirations, skills and potentialities are dashed to the ground.

It can be seen that till now, no religion, party or government has been able to help free the backward classes and fishermen from economic bondages and accord them socio-economic development. Programmes and schemes should be formulated for economic rehabilitation of the under-developed lot. Laws against untouchability should also be strictly enforced to enable this section of deprived people to live like normal human beings.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government, through you Madam Chairperson, to enact necessary legislation for recognition of the under-developed backward classes and also the poor, oppressed fishermen of Orissa State particularly during the current birth centenary year of Baba Saheb Ambedkarji.

SHRI S. BENJAMIN (Bapatla): Fro a long time I could observe in this House the anxiety and concern that is expressed wherever there are atrocities on harijans and Scheduled Caste people. And, I am greatly indebted and grateful to those people who have shown a great concern for the well-being of the Scheduled Caste people who are spread from Himalyas to Cape Camorin. There is on place in the history to tell for what reasons this untouchability has come into being. We have no such authority to speak of course. We are the aboriginals of this country as an hon. Member has expressed and several people came to this country and invaded it. Perhaps a greater number of people have come from the Hindu side who thought to be the majority of this country land. But, we are the natives and we are the patriots. There is no doubt about our loyalty so far as our patriotism is concerned.

[Sh. S. Benjamin]

It so happened that we were driven our from our grounds and abodes. The professions that were given to us made us, even to this day, as if we are living almost below the poverty line. The professions that were left to us are miserable. We have to be the guards of cremation grounds. We have to remove the carcass. We have to remove the night soil. Those are the professions that were given to us as if they were doing a great mercy. Under such circumstances, it so happened that we were reduced almost like beggars of the State. In that condition, a question has arisen: "If religion can be taken as a ground, first discrimination has to stop.' As beggars of the State, we have approached at the temple, we have approached at the mosque and we have also approached at the church. But who is responsible for this condition? I must say, the communal difference that was shown, the discrimination that was shown to us, must have been responsible for all these things. So, while going to temples also I am discriminated. But from centuries back—I can say a millennium–I was discriminated and untouchability was practised. So along as untouchability is practised, to which community I belong to it, will not be a matter for consideration. But fortunately, the Government has brought about a Bill, the Objects and Reasons of which were clearly stated, as a pre-concept for consideration. What is the concept? Religion has not in any way brought about a development or a change in the economic and social conditions of the depressed classes or to the untouchables. Perhaps this conception must have to be revised and re-thought of.

The true nature or the religious conception is not social or economic but something else and that is, a communion with God, consciousness development and a clear perception of the creator is the meaning of the religion. So, through religion, we communicate for the salvation of the soul and not for the social or the economic development of the country. The criterion or the main object of religion or the end of the religion is transmutation of life. A transmutation of life is inherent in the religion itself. That is why religion taken as an objective or reason for this stratification is not good at all because this stratification before long was made by *Manu.*

That stratification was existing even before Manu. From that time onwards, because of this stratification being implemented in our case, we have become so untouchable and so poor that we approach everybody for alms-because in creation there is an unsatiable hunger which is responsible for this. I am hungry; I beg you, this man and everybody who comes my way. You find beggars in the church, temple and the mosque. Will you discriminate against me because of the particular religion to which I do not belong; will you not give me alms? That is what I am asking. Under the secular Constitution, religion has been taken into consideration. (*Interruptions*)

I am now coming to the pragmatic part, and not to theory. I am giving the facts; based on them, I say that these is an one sided approach. Even the Constitutional provision was not accepted. It was negatived by the courts also. I am a Harijan, and my father is also a Harijan. I am a Harijan Christian. My father is entitled to benefits, whereas I am debarred. What difference is there between my father and myself? Do I not share the same blood. Have I not been educated, with the sweat of this agricultural labourer that is who has given me this education? Is it a sin that I am born as a Harijan or a Scheduled Caste?

Unfortunately, the courts also have given a different verdict, as if proselytisation is the property of one community. I am giving an example viz. the case of Devarajan vs Ambalkar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you have to step.

SHRI S. BENJAMIN: Madam, this is the first time that I am speaking. I had not accepted offers made to me by my party to participate earlier. As such, I should be given more time. (*Interruptions*)

I will not touch the theoretical aspect. Previously, you know, Buddha was taken as one of the *Avatars*. So, in the name of the Constitution, secularism was accepted. Nowadays, in the name of Buddhist religion, the same process is accepted and adopted. The hon. Minister knows that a consensus approach is made, to every problem. In this case also, we have got clear indications from Ambedkar, Gandhiji, the Finance Minister and several other people who have given their opinion on the Scheduled Caste Harijans. May I request that a cosensus may be arrived at after due consultation? The cause of the minorities and the poverty-stricken must have been taken into consideration by the Leftists a long time back.

But unfortunately, you have let us down and our cause is not taken up. Therefore, sectarianism and secularism cannot go together. But secularism is taken as an advantage to make Hindu propaganda. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You conclude.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. BENAMIN: Now Buddhism is also part of the Hinduism. because they have taken him as another *Avtar*. Previously, in the name of Constitution, you had proselytised the people. Now, you are proselytising them in the name of Buddhism. So, there is no secularism, but sectarianism. Our nation is considered as a united country even though there are variations. That is why we enjoy unity in the midst of diversity; and to maintain that, the minorities must be given adequate protection. Otherwise, the country will go sectarian. This is not the idea of the Constitution. Secularism is reflected in the Constitution. To maintain the dignity of the nation and secularism, you have to treat those minorities on par with others. Otherwise, it will be construed that you are treating us as guests only to serve the nation, and not as patriots or natives of this nation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your please conclude.

SHRI S. BENJAMIN: We are the patriots and the nationals of this country. We love this country; we breathe in this country; we die in this country; we have no other loyalty. You have to treat us on par with others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You support, I understand, Mr. Faleiro. Now you conclude.

SHRI S. BENJAMIN: We, the people of this underdeveloped country, are approaching the nations of the world and the World Bank for help, no because of any other thing. That is why I request you to treat the minorities, those who are deprived for centuries, on par with others. You had discriminated us for centuries. Now also we are being discriminated. Why do you want to discriminate us? You do not want secularism to prevail; you want sectarianism to prevail. Otherwise, you should have included these people in this Amendment. You should help these people in getting the benefits of the developments that are taking place in this country for the unity and integrity of the nation.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Madam Chairman, I beg to move that discussion on this Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1990 may be stopped here itself. The Minister's reply and voting on this Bill can take place tomorrow.

After that, we may start discussion on Constitution (Sixty Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1990 relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which may last upto 5.30 P.M.

Later on, we can start discussion under Rule 193 on cyclone that has hit the state of Andhra Pradesh. The Hon'ble Members of various Parties, who did not get an opportunity to speak on this issue, can now speak, as the subject matter is almost same and is comprehensive.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I agree with you. But there is a problem for as. There are two or three speakers from our side who want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to take my permission. This is a proposal made by the Government. I would like to know your reaction and then we shall conclude it accordingly.

SHRI SARYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Its continuity should not be disturbed.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Our problem is this. Otherwise, we do not have any other difficulty. I agree with the hon. Minister. But we have three more speakers who evil take only two or three minutes each. Either they may be allowed today or they should be allowed before the Minister replies tomorrow. On this condition , we can agree with hon. Minister.

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government has not proposed that the discussion should be finished.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Discussion should be finished.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. members, please understand what the proposal is. The proposal is not to close the discussion altogether. There are many speakers. Even if, all cannot be allowed, definitely, some can be allowed.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Madam Chairman, before you give your decision, we would like to urge upon y though we wanted this Bill to be p today itself after concluding the disc on this issue today, but since the mem the Opposition Parties and others exp the opinion that as voting on this Bill i held tomorrow, discussion on this Bill finished by 3.30 P.M. today and after may take up other item, which is in re the Scheduled Castes and Schedulec Commission and discussion on this also should be finished today itself voting on both the Bills may be held row at the same time. Yesterday, the t discussion on this issue was fixed up P.M. We do not have any objection t to lack of time an agreement was under which it was to be finished t P.M. but now it is 4 O'clock. Therefo gestion has been made by the Minis by the Government that discussion subject may be stopped now and w take up the next item of the Agenda. row, after that reply will be given, an of the members wants to seek clari chart may give him one or two minut discussion on this issue may be f today. Voting on it may be held tom

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time alk finished. It can be extended. But the G ment has made an appeal that they include the next Bill at this stage. Th deals with more or less the same su

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you finish or not? If you interfere like cannot complete. Please listen. Thi Government's proposal. My underst is that the hon. members belonging t parties, whose members have not sp all will be allowed tomorrow. I hope t House will agree with this proposal.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: On our sid are only two more speakers. Not nec today, but tomorrow before the hon. M replies, they may be allowed to spe

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: That is agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With this understanding, I believe, everybody agrees. I have already spoken that the members of those parties who have not spoken will have an opportunity to speak, very briefly.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I want to make brief sub-missions. If any speech is allowed today, that will be of the members of those parties who have not yet spoken, not of those who have already spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not listened to me. This is the proposal of the Government.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): My name is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are many names, not only yours.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Whenever my chance to speak comes, the debate ends there. Please allow me to speak.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Madam, it is a coincidence that it is always happening in his case. So, I request that he should be given more time to speak as others are given... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given my ruling. It is the prerogative of the Chair. The Chair tries to accommodate all Parties and as far as possible the Members. Therefore, I have heard all of you. Tomorrow when it comes, whoever in the Chair will try to satisfy as many Members as possible.

Now, if the House agrees, then we shall take up the next Bill.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the unanimous consent of the House, I now call upon Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.

16.08 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to move:

> "That Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

16.08 1/2 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many Hon'ble Members have expressed their views on Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1990. Some of the Hon'ble Members will get an opportunity to speak on it tomorrow also. This Constitution Amendment Bill is also a very important Bill. (*Interruptions*)

All the Hon'ble Members of this House are aware that there has been a long standing demand to provide constitutional status, constitutional powers and statutory powers to the Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes Commission and this Constitution Amendment Bill was presented in this House during the year 1978 also, but unfortunately it could not be passed at that time. Later on, in 1979 this Bill was presented again and discussion on it was to be held on 19.7.79 but again it could not be passed due to the downfall of the Government. Today after 11 years, this Constitution Amendment Bill has been brought in the House and I would like to say only this thing to the Hon'ble Members that the present Government is determined and I would like to say it clearly that if the Hon'ble

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

Members and leaders of all the parties give their cooperation on these issues, I can say it with certainity that whatever suggestions they give in regard to the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, weaker sections of the society, will be implemented. Because, on such policy matters, especially, on the matter of weaker sections, it has already been deleyed very much. The period of 43 years is not a short time and it s not proper if after such a long time the people feel disappointed on this account. I think that it is dangerous not only for the Government but for the entire country if the people of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, downtrodden deprived of their rights and if their is feeling of disappointment among them. Therefore, when discussion on this issue was held in the morning, and Prof. Ranga tried to link it with the other issue, that I felt all that time there has not been any change in the tradition of the Congress Party Particularly in regard to the people of these communities . But I feel happy...

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We have made it absolutely clear....

MR.CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You will have your say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am giving my thanks for this only. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was giving thanks for this. In the morning, when an effort was made to link this issue with the other issues I was little apprehensive. But the Government is happy that all the Members of ruling and opposition parties are unanimous on the issue of Schedule Castes and Tribes and weaker sections of the society. Therefore, I have stated that if all of you have been cooperating with the Government though I consider this thing that the Government do not have 2/3 minority, the Government will fulfil the promises made to the people by passing these Bills in the House. There are two points, many of our friends are saying the points about which law has not been enacted. There is a need to enact the law. Secondly the law, that has been enacted, is not being implemented. So, it should be implemented. Thirdly, there is a need to bring about a comprehensive change in the view point of our society, about which our friends have stated that problem will not be solved only by enacting a law, rather our social outlook should be changed. The issue of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections of society is not just an issue concerning their welfare, but it is a problem for the nation, it is a stigma on our society. We should see such problems in this prospective only we had promised in our election manifesto that if our party comes to power, constitutional status and statutory powers will be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. When the issue to extend the reservation for 10 years was raised in the House for the first time, I had stated at that time also that the Government if firmly resolve to implement it I can say this thing that whether present Government have a five year's time or one year time, as a Minister of Welfare, Minister of Labour and as a part of the Government of India, I would like that we may fulfil the promises made to the the people within a year. I can count them one by one. We have submitted that reservation may be extended for 10 years, it has been increased by the cooperation of all of you. We seek the advice of Ministry of Law to enact Prevention of Atrocities Act for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have advised us that the Central Government is not under any obligation to consult the State Governments, the Central Government can issue Notification. The Central Government house issued Notification. On 30th January that constitutional status may be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. The Government have brought this in the Parliament and it would be passed if all of you Cooperate with the Government. Many of our friends are saying that reservation quota has not been fulfilled during the period of 43 years because none of the officer is afraid of any action. Eligibility

criteria is changed. Some times it is said that the height should be 5 foot 6 inches but the boy is of 5 foot 10 inches; the chest should be 32 inches but a boy having chest of 36 inches is available. Then they say that education Qualification should be matriculate but a boy having M.A. qualification is available.

Even after that it is being said that he is not suitable. It is also being said that he is not reliable and capable.

[*English*]

If the suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be available, the seal will be treated de-reserved.

[*Translation*]

I had said in the morning also that Dr. Ambedkar's birth centenary is being celebrated this year. While making an announcement to this office. We had made a resolve that no reserved vacancies to what even categories they might belong to, will remain unfilled by 14th April. We are bringing forward a Legislation which will specify that officers who will try to, de-reserve reserved vacancies' will be punished. Provisions relating to land reforms should be included in the Ninth Schedule. Poor people who are being given land deeds d not get the possession of the land. In order to check such propositions this Bill is being brought forward to amend the constitutions and incorporate the provisions in the Nineth Schedule. Once this Bill is passed the land hill not be able to take recourse to the counts. The people will get the ownership of the land along with the land deed. Any problem in this cennection will be lacked after by the Government.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: I, would like to suggest that after giving the land deed to the poor man, it should be the responsibility of the Government to fight the case, if any in the court of Law and ensure that the poor people get the posession of the land in the right earnest.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We will look into that point also. We will consider all the good suggestions which would come up from various quarters in this connection. We will implement the suggestions. Under the Prevention of Atrocities Act we have written to the State Government's to set up special courts in the 12,500 districts and there should also be separate counts at places where atrocities are committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We will see that special courts are set up in the remaining 30 per cent of the districts in Rajasthan by 15th June. We will set that special courts are set up in each and every district. Dr. Ambedkar has been honoured with "Bharat Ratna". It has upgraded Government's status. It is surprising that Bharat Ratna was not awarded for 43 years to the most deserving person who framed the constitution of India. If was the first and foremost duty of the Government and we did it. Dr. Ambedkar's portrait has since been displayed in the central Hall of the Parliament. We will accept the suggestions made by the hon. Members during the course of their speech. The safai Karmacharis are being addressed as bhangis in an abusive manner. They have not so far been given the status of Safai Mazdoors. They are still carrying night soil on their heads in all the 3900 cities in the country. After 43 years we have made a resolve to engage them in other fibs in the next three years. Even after this if there is still some menial work which they ar required to do, we will stop that practice also, we will ensure that flush latrines and 'Sulabh Souchalayas' are bult in all the places. We will root out the very cause for which they were made untouchables. One can see in Karol Bagh that the Shoe makers get only Rs. 25 for a pair of shoe they make. Out of this amount, the leather costs Rs. 12 and the remaining amount is their labour charge. But the same pair of shoes costs Rs. 150 in the market. Then who takes the difference of Rs. 100. In under to same the shoe makers from such an exploitation, we have decided to form co-operative societies and ensure that the actual profit reaches the pockets of the labourers and no middlemain takes the lion's share. This will also help people in getting shoes as

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

reasonable rates.

Similarly, tens and thousands of people are working in the cottage Industry. But they are working there as labourers and not as owners Government's intentins are very clear in this regard. We had made some Commitments to the people. If we had the least intention to consume time, we would have taken six months to fulfil one commitment and in this way could have taken another 6 months for fulfilling the next item. Instead of doing that we are making all our efforts to fulfill the commitments at the earliest possible. For this purpose we have brought forward three Bills at a time. The Bills relate to ganting of certain facilities to Neo-Buddhists and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Land Reforms. Besides, these Bills relate to welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those sections of the society who have been subjugated for thousand of years, who have been bound by fetter and whose voice has been supressed. It is the labour class which has been denied the dignity of labour and have been made downtroddens with the result the growth of the country got hampered. We have, therefore, made a resolve that we will give them the dignity of labour. We stick to the slogan that people capable to earn will earn and people who indulge in exploration will totally be wipped and a new era will come. That is why this constitutional Amendment Bill has been brought forward which should grant statutory status to the commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I had mentioned this very point in the House in last December also. Now two things are under consideration, one is the Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the other is the office of the Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But nothing substantial is being done. Though reports are being prepared honestly, the report is not-being submitted to Parliament on time. Even if the report is submitted in the Parliament, no discussion is being held on the report. if a discussion is held, the Commissio no powers to implement the discussion example a thief before proceeding to a a chest, takes some chappatis with h case he ancounters a dog which migh at him, to divert his attention he drips pieces of the chappatis before it. This the thief in commiting the theft easily. S is the case with spending huge sums name of Scheduled Castes and Sche Tribes. A sum of Rs. 1000 crores was in the Fifth Five Year Plan followed t 5000 crores in Sixth Five Year Pla 10,000 crores in Seventh Five Year Even after spending Rs. 16,000 crore ing these Plan periods, we have not able to list 16 lakh Adivasis above th erty line.j As such, we have decide benefits of money being spent. On de ment work for Adivasis should react direct. I would like to lite one more ex In the national highway project, thoug are ample avenues of employment, Adivasis cannot avail any such oppo Similarly, electricity is being supp Adivasis, but they do not get it. It is diverted to other places and the Adiva being shown as beneficiaries paper

There is no dearth of leaders a cies in this country. But what is lacki the intention. As long as intentions clear, nothing can be done. Nw I wo to request the speakers to come count the achievements of the Gove and thereafter make their suggesti will welcome them. With this thing in cme with the Bill for making the Comr for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled more powerful. We have proposed the Cabinet Minister's status to its man. Earlier it was only of the rar Secretary. Similarly we have propc give the status of a Minister of Stat Deputy Chairman. The Commission only enquire into the complaints, b examine their. It can summon the pa will also send its representatives to pate in the meetings held by the P Commissions of various status a Central Planning Commission while

ing plans for their respective spheres. We have already said that before taking up any major planning or project in the interest of the Adivasis, the proposal of the projects to be taken up will be discussed with the Adivasis and they will be duly consulted before tacking a final decision in the matter. It should not be so that major projects will be taken up in various Areas like Dhanbad, Hazaribagh etc. and the Adivasis will be displaced from there in order to provide land for the projects. Neither they are being paid any compensation nor any employment. The people who land whose acquired became homeless. Such major project have become a course for them. The Commission has been given full authority to go into cases viz. Cases of atrocities, socio-economic matters, matters relating to reservation or other such discriminations. Some rights which have been left and have been listed and the President, from time to time.....

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): We are happy to note the various right. Being granted to them. I want to old that they should be given the right to write confidential reports so that they can work better.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: All right you have said a right thing and I said the same thing before you came . At the same time we are making provisions for taking punitive measures against those officials who violate these instructions. Apart this a Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. A committee has also been formed at the Secretarys' level. This Committee will monitor progress after every three months. We want to see that not a single seat is left dereserved on 14 April, 1991, the day of Dr. Ambedkar's birth centinory. Not a single backlog should be there. We are proceeding with this objective in view. The previous Government had claimed that they would fill up the backlog within 3 months. If the backlog could have been filled up within 3 months, why that work could not be completed during last 43 years? We have no apprehensions to your intentions. When we learnt that this work can be done within 3 months, our moral get a boost and we set a target of 1 year to accomplish the task. Quartly reviews will be made one after the another for class I, class II and class III posts and the number of employees in each category vis-a-vis the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them will be worked out. If the back log of posts in each category will be worked out and action will be taken to fill up all the reserved vacancies in each category.

There are a number of other castes also which have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As you are aware, earlier the laws were being enaclied by a notification from the President specifying that such and such castes in a particular States belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For a subsequent amendments or for making any addition or deletion in the Parliament.

Due to some reasons the previous Government had taken decision that there was no need of it. But when I took charge as a Minister, I received many representations from various states stating that the condition of such and such castes was worst than that of the scheduled castes in their area and they had discriminated on the ground of caste. It was stated that although these caste belonged to Scheduled Tribes but due to some reasons they have not been included in the scheduled list. There is a general complaint of the people that some castes are included in scheduled caste in a particular district but not in other districts. Similarly, tribes in a particular district have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes but not in other districts. The State Government have recommended to include them in the lists of S.C./S.T. and the same has been approved by the Registrar General of India. We are preparing the list and before finalising it, we have asked the Chief Minister of the States to reexamine the matter and furnish the lists of the castes which have been left out in order to facilitate us in taking decision in the matter. Besides this, if hon. Members have any additional information with them in

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respect of castes which deserve to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, their names should also be sent. We will definitely look into it as I promised earlier.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Do you propose to complete this task within one year?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We propose to complete this work by the end of December this year but it can be done only after receiving your suggestions in time.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : All official machinery is in your hands. I want that it should be completed under a time bound programme. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARBHAJAN LAKHA (Phillaur): There is a general complaint that their confidential reports are written by the officers belonging to caste Hindi such as Brahmins who are never fair to them in giving reports. It is, therefore, suggested that a provision should be made in this Bill to the effect that officers belonging to none-other than that of S.C./S.T. should write the confidential reports of the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We have already taken decision in this regard that appropriate representation would be given to the people of the weaker sections of the society and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes at the places where policy matters are dealt with and appointments and promotions are made. We have already taken this decision. Even then, it is not the end of our goal. Now I beg to move the motion for considerations of the Bill. Discussion has to be taken on it also. If hon. Members continue to raise their individual queries then there will be no end of it. Hon. Members of all parties will speak on it and express their views. I will reply the points raised by them.

[*English*]

There is a reply to the debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Now, I beg to move the motion for consideration of the Bill in the House.

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situatin has assumed such a pass that the people of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes are not getting reservation in the Rajya Sabha, Legislative Councils and in legislative Assemblies in proportion to their population. Reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not being filled up even in the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the President Secretariat, the Vice-President Secretariat and the Prime Minister office. When this is the situation in the offices located in the capital city of Delhi, how can you ensure reservations in other offices located at other places in the country?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, similar views, as expressed by the hon. Member, have been expressed by some hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party and hon. Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav. There are no two opinions about it that the Parliament is the supreme body and the Government has no objection in bringing a Bill on the line as suggested by the hon. Members provided all the political parties approve the proposal unanimously. So far we have moved forward taking all the political parties in confidence. Our position is just like that of a cricket player who has to make run as well as save the wickets also. So we have no objection. The hon. Members are requested to take up the matter with their respective parties and obtain their concurrence. If all the political parties, be it the Congress Party or the leftist parties or for that matter any other political parties, agree to the proposal, the Government has no objection to bring a bill providing reservation for the people belonging to S.C./S.T. in the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Parishads. We

ı opinion that reservation should be in private sector also and all or- ıns which receive Government aids stance. But in order to do it, unanim- g the political parties is required.

II CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: There ı be no basis of the announcement de by the hon. Minister in the House. no provision for reservation in the abha and other bodies. (*Interrup-*

CHAIRMAN: No, no. You please sit

(*Interruptions*)

CHAIRMAN: You have to sit down. ıy legs, you please sit down. There ə no more interruption. He will also he debate. If all the questions are d right now, there will be no need of '. Do you want like that? Right now ɔuld be no interruptions till he con- ıs speech. After that Member will be , many questions will arise and the will give reply.

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II CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: I want on on one point only.

CHAIRMAN: No, you please sit ɔt like this.

II RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Chair- I appreciate the feeling of the hon. His expectations are very high and ə high also. But it is not possible to ings right in one stroke. It is only six ıgo we came in power. How do you om us to set the thing right within short span? The Government has ıd in this regard and we are pre- take action on the suggestions of Members and various political par- will implement all our promises our manifesto bit by bit. This bill is aimed at providing constitutional status to the Commission so that it could work more effectively. With this hope I urge upon the hon. Members to express their views rising above party line and offer their concrete suggestions as also lend their support to the passage of the amending Bill. This bill was first introduced in 1978 but at that it was not carried. Now after a gap of 12 years, we have brought this bill in a new form. I hope you will obliged us by lending your support to this Bill.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment in the name of Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava. Is he moving his amendment?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1990."

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister made some reference at the very beginning of his speech. I am afraid, he was under a misapprehension. It should not be understood that we are opposed to these Bills, the last one or the present one. We were opposed to the change in the programme. The Session was supposed to have ended by Friday last. We had to agree with the Government for its extension so that these Bills also could be considered and passed. They were expected to have been considered and passed earlier and it could not be done. Then, they wanted more time and we had to agree with them. We did; but subject to certain conditions. We stated here one of those conditions. We asked them to place those papers on the Table of the House and make it possible or make it cashier and convenient for us all to cooperate with the Government for the extension of the business of the House and its duration for the consideration of all there Bills. We were not supposed to be opposed to these Bills. It is wrong for him to say that.

I did not say that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: So far as the Bills are concerned, we are generally in favour of them. That was the reason we were prepared to cooperate with them. But, it is a matter of extension of the Session beyond the stated period. Therefore, we stipulated this particular condition. This condition is nothing new. Earlier we have been making these demands. We wanted all those papers to be placed on the Table of the House. The Government said: 'relevant papers.' We said: 'no'. Then, they said some papers were missing . Alright, make up those papers whatever they are. But, please for 'God's sake, place the whole lot of them on the Table of the House. It is still possible for them to do so. Otherwise, you would make it very difficult for us and you you make it impossible also for us, we do not know. But, we have given them a prior warning. That is the idea. Therefore, I do not want my hon. friend or the House to be under the impression or to away with the impression that we are opposed to the extension of the various privileges which the Government wishes to extend to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and so on.

So far as this Bill is concerned, we are all in favour of it. It is a pity that he has been going on saying that so much time has been lost. Who have been elected as members of the backward classes, members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission till now? Most of those members belong to and hail from the backward classes, Harijans and the Scheduled Castes. Other people were being kept away or they had themselves abstained from going into it. But in spite of that, the Commission did not have sufficient powers. That is the reason why although they had been conducting very many useful studies in regard to all those places and all those incidents where these unfortunate people were being treated very badly, atrociously, in spite of those reports and surveys having been made and reports having been submitted to the Government, the social condition of the unfortunate crores of our people, tribal people as well as Harijans have not improved. The recommendations made by this Commission have not been implemented satisfactorily, eithe the State Governments or by the Go ment of India. That is the reason why my friends-so many of us on this side an many on that side-have been clamo and making the demand that this Com sion should be given statutory status necessary powers. And with the cooper of the State Governments, in most c and if need be, in certain cases, they w be able to take necessary steps to re the grievances and also to minimise sufferings of these unfortunate crores c brethern in our country. We have been m these demands. But somehow or othe Harijan MLAs, our tribal MLAs and our c ent political parties-in spite of their possible intention-because of various sons including the pressure of work i House, we have not been able to tak decision or the initiative. Now all the c goes to my friend, Shri Paswan. He us be here on this side, on the side o Opposition earlier. I used to admir passionate advocacy for the cause of t people and I am glad he has found the important position in this Governmen has come forward with this Bill. We are favour of this Bill. We would like it t passed. But that does not mean that w too optimistic about its capacity to rend needed services and to provide the ne protection to these unfortunate people. conditions can be improved provided is a revolutionary change, salutary char the minds of our masses. We have to on that constructive work, that Gan work. We are also Gandhians; they claim to be Gandhians. But we hav been able to work in a Gandhian ma with Gandhian spirit and earnestness in to raise these people.

What is more unfortunate is, even t educated people who hail from the trib well as from Harijan community hav been able to compete with us, if n surpass, at least to work in step with t working for the uplift of their own pe There have not been many *Ambedka Jagjivan Rams.*

s very unfortunate. We hope for their ınce in larger number in times to nd we hope those people who come ıpointed as Members of this Commis- ıen the statutory status comes to be y Parliament through this Constitu- endment. they would also be able to the foot steps of Dr. Ambedkar, Shri n Ram or so many of our own public Harijan leaders and tribal leaders. ısed to be Shri Jaipal Singh who used ide leadership for the tribal people. ɜ in that hope and we hope other ırs hailing from other communities ɔuld be able to help our country to ı this blot on our society and on our We condemn that apartheid there in Africa. There has been apartheid here wn villages. These people have been nned for such a very long time and we ɔt over it. It was Mahatma Gandhi who the conscience, who tried his best ely to rouse the conscience of our here in our country. Not that there o earlier people. There were people . Ambedkar, Svami Vivekananda, ɔs, Arya Samajists and to many other ıl leaders. But it was Mahatma Gandhi ade the salvaging, the upliftment, of ıeople, a national problem and, what , he made it a condition precedent for hievement of our Swaraj. Many of Congress stalwarts in those days used ınhappy about Mahatma Gandhi's ı in regard to this matter. In spite of it ın today, there are areas where not ese Harijan and tribal people, but ackward class people are being ill- and are being kept down. We have to ɔve all these things. It needs a social onomic revolution and political revo- ılso. Somebody has been saying this g. "If you do not hasten to improve the ɔns of these people, they would them- come and take up positions." A time come when not one, two or three ns or Ambedkars or Jagjivan Rams be occupying the Centre's front ɜs but those people themselves would ıe front benches and drive the rest of ıto the other benches. I would wel- hat but provided it is done in a non-violent manner. It can be done inl an institutionalised manner, non-violent manner, only through this kind of a revolutionary yet evolutionary legislation and also attitude. Mere legislation is not enough. According to our Constitution, they are welcome to come to this House and to become Ministers. In spite of it all, their condition continues to be just as unsatisfactory as it has been for a very long time. Therefore, the mind of the people, the approach of our people, has to be changed and can be changed and ought to be changed by Parliament as well as the public and their leaders.

I welcome this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Chairman Sir, with your permission, I would like to put some question... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the regular debate will continue. Shri Santosh Bhartiya.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Since my name has been called, please allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called you. But I substituted Prof. N.G. Ranga in your place. Thank you.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: He has made some observations. I am the initiator of the debate. You must allow me to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does he not belong to your Party? Pleas sit down. You have to understand this. Please understand this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA (Farrukhabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Ranga is the senior-most Member of this House and in this sense, he is the 'Bhishma Pitamah' of

[Sh. Santosh Bhartiya]

this House. Today, the way he took the cudget in support of the policy of the previous Congress Government in respect of S.C./S.T., I am reminded of the agony and inner conflict with which Bhishma of the Mahabharta might have suffered. Shri Ranga is a living example of honesty and self-less service. For the last few years, he has been in the ruling party buy for the most part of his life, he had been in opposition. Even after 43 years of independence, the situation has not improved in the villages where the people belonging to Scheduled Castes still cannot sit on a cot before a person belonging to Caste Hindu. They are not allowed to draw water from the common wells and separate tea-pots are kept for them at village tea-stalls and they are asked to wash the tea-pots themselves despite making payment for the tea served to them. In this society, which we have inherited from the old generation like Shri Ranga, atrocities are still being committed on the women folk of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes. Everybody cases of atrocities on the weaker sections are reported in the newspapers. When the people belonging to S.C./S.T. go to lodge FIR to Police Station, reports are not lodged. On the contrary, they are lodged in the police lock up and sent to jails. There has been practice of sending the people belonging to weaker section to jails without any rhyme or reason so that their services could be utilised for cleaning the jail premises. For the last 42 years, this has been continuing in our society and still we do not have much hope of improvement. I think there is no need to take more examples to show how the people belonging to upper castes have exploited the weaker sections for their own interests.

Besides this, the funds released from the Centre during the last 41 years for the Scheduled Castes and weaker sections have not reached to them. I would like to know where the funds have gone. Who have been benefited from the schemes launched for them. How many of them have got scholarships. Who got benefit of the facilities granted to them and employment provided under those schemes? Will anyone else ever accountable for it? Who will bear the re sibility for this. But one day we will ha reply these questions. When I hear wo praise from a senior Member of the H like Shri Ranga, I feel distressed. I thinking whether I am sitting in the 'K Sabha'. I am distressed because such t have been uttered by a person wh been a freedom fighter. May be I s bitter, but I am just trying to convey it th you that the backward and the weake tions do not even enjoy facilities like dri water, roads and hospitals which ar basic requirements. As many as 99 them do not have houses to live in. W responsible for this situation? Even t the evil practice of carrying night soil on has been continuing in our country. previous Government did nothing to nate this evil practice. Who is responsit this system? In many parts of the co the people belonging to weaker sectio not allowed even to take out barat pr sions. Not only this, there have been in which the brides were prevented consummating their marriages and enj honeymoon with their husbands. I woul to ask who is responsible for all this p has afflicted to our society like leper t body. Had they ever supported a s movement launched during the last 40 to fight against these social evils?

Sir, the harijans were disposed o for which 'Puttas' were granted to When they tried to resist, they were no beaten but mass killings were made. villages were burnt down and police h the criminals. I do agree that this exploi has been going on for centuries, but th against this social injustice, which s have been started after the independ was not started. Instead of repenting f atrocities committed by them, the p who were instrumental in perpetrating crimes on them are now saying tha don't have any hope from this Bill. The superiority and feeling of high an nurtured by them over the centuries them to utter such words. I would like you that the bonded labourers ger

from the people belonging to Sched-
Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker
ns only, not from the caste Hindi such
akur and Brahmin. I do not want to say
ing more in this regard as it may agitate
We have to atone the sin which has
committed by others in the last 40
. Today, through this Amending Con-
on Bill, we are trying to rectify the wrong
over centuries. This social injustice
have been fought back long long ago.
speech, Shri Ranga has repeatedly
I that we had to carry out a social
ition in this regard. He is the senior-
Member of this House and is almost at
g end of his life. I would like to know why
I not start this social revolution in these
0 years? To whom you are saying this?
ue that I am not narrating all the facts,
o not intend to hurt anyone. However,
sons like Bhajan Lal felt hurt, this made
ppy because these are the people who
esponsible for the victimisation of the
er sections. I know that this Commis-
s not going to bring any revolution, but
small step in giving boost to the down
en to fight for their rights. This Commis-
nay not prove the sun or the moon, but
certainly prove a flickering star to give
light to the downtrodden in gropping
way in the darken.

The way he tried to justify the thin in the
ing pained me very much. They are
mailing us on a matter concerning the
re of Harijans. This attitude on their part
understandable. If you do not agree to
are free to say so. You are in opposi-
you have every right to obtain papers
you like from the Government, but it is
roper to disrupt the proceeding of the
e which is engaged in a discussion on
ter concerning the welfare of the Sched-
Castes and Scheduled Tribes .....
sheer blackmail on an issue concern-
e poor and the weaker sections. It is the
kind of blackmail ever seen. It means
ou are in favour of continuing the atroci-
eing

hrs.

trated on them for the last forty years.

I am happy that the whole House and for that matter the whole country and the press are a witness to the worst kind of black mail being practised by them. They should know that blackmail is an oftence under the constitution of India but they are openly blackmailing us on this issue. Sir, I am pained to see it.

Before I conclude, I would like to submit that I have a high regard for the veteran parliamentarian to whom I referred to above as the symbol of the previous regime. I or he may not be in the next Parliament but a tradition should be created for the guidance of our future generation that on the occasions like this, one should speak the truth rising above one party affiliations. Truth is always a truth, it does not belong to one or the other party. I, therefore, urge upon the Members of the Congress Party to let this Bill passed without putting any condition whatsoever. With this request, I resume and beg pardon of the hon. Member whom I symbolised as the symbol of the previous regime.

SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE (Bilaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Constitution came into force in 1950. Dr. Ambedkar and sponsored the Bill on reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, at that time and the policy was to remain in force for a period of ten years. Unfortunately, though forty years have passed since then, we have failed to achieve what should have been achieved within ten years. So far, Rs. 20,000 crores have been officially spent on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and I feel that not even Rs. 1,000 crores out of that amount has reached them. This is the reason why districts like Bastar, Sarguja, Palamau, Kalahandi and Bolangir even today remind us of the days of yore.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Even today, the people in these districts roam around in scanty clothes. Their own resources are being misused to exploit them. Large scale migration from rural areas is taking place and a majority of the migrants

[Sh. Resham Lal Jangde]

belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They dwell in Jhuggis alongside the city's sprawling and glittering roads and one can find thousands of them working as bonded labourers. The Labour Ministry is playing hide and seek with them. Untold stories of their sufferings and misery are hushed up and we are kept in the dark about them. Thousands of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming from the Chattisgarh regions are leading hellish lives as bonded labourers in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

I want to say that we talk a lot about the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but when it comes to practice, even the presentation of the reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission is delayed by three-four years. In the last forty years, not even a single State Assembly took up this report for discussion. Leave alone the State Assemblies, even this august House has never taken up for discussion the report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission since 1950. I have to say this with utmost distress. From 1952 to 1962, I was a Congress Party M.P. of this very House. Even during those days, this report was never taken up for discussion. Though repeated assurances are given by the Union Home Ministry about checking the oppression, harassment and atrocities unleashed on the Scheduled Castes the Scheduled Tribes, when it comes to sharing the blame, it passes on the buck to the State Governments. The State Governments treat us contemptuously. As a result, incidents of atrocities and harassment and increasing day by day. I do not want to dig old graves, but I would like to bring to your notice certain things. More than half the expenditure incurred on Tribal Sub-plans and Harijan component plan is met by the Central Government, but no attention has been paid regarding the proper utilisation of these funds by the State Governments for the implementation of these plans. Has the Scheduled Castes Commissioner even given a report with reference to the utilisation of the funds allocated for Harijan component plan? After all, as the hon. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has said, what are the reasons for the diversions, delay and lapse of crores of rupees kept apart for Harijan Component Plan, in almost every state? Shri Paswan is a personification of the values and principles that Babasaheb stood for and I sincerely hope that his services would take him to new heights and he would excel Dr. Ambedkar. The need of the hour is that the Central Government should be made accountable for the implementation of Harijan Component Plan and Tribal Sub-plans. The State Governments, whether they are headed by the Janata Dal or the Congress Party are most unreliable, when it comes to the implementation of the Welfare Schemes for the Scheduled Castes. For the past forty years, we have been observing that the Central Government is not at all accountable for the implementation of the Harijans Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plans, even when it involves central funds. Henceforth, the Central Government should be made accountable for it and the Members of Parliament should be allowed to raise questions in the Parliament regarding the implementation of the Harijan component plan and Tribal Sub-plans, irrespective of their being Central or State subjects.

To give an example, no steps have been taken in any district across the country to implement 'Jaldhara Scheme'. Though crores of rupees kept for this, have been diverted, no one has paid any attention to it so far. Similarly, even today, hundreds of Harijan villages across the country do not have water enough to tend this fields. Harijan villages do not have motorable roads and the money allocated for this purpose by the Central Government do not reach them. In this regard, I would like to ask you to take effective steps in this direction. Mere presentation of Scheduled Caste Commissioner's report would not do. The upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are possible, only of you find ways and means to solve their manifold problems. I would like to say here that poverty cannot be alleviated by reservations alone.

Migration to cities are still continuing. What steps do you propose to take to check the monopoly of trade and industry by a handful of multimillionaires business houses, which is proving to be a bottleneck in the development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? Poverty alleviation is impossible unless and until job reservations are made in the industrial sector, whether they be private or public sector. Such provisions should be made so as to help them escape from the clutches of poverty. It is said that the bigger fishes eat the smaller fishes. Similarly, the well-off among the Scheduled Castes and also among the general category exploit their brethern for their personal advancement. Well-off people among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Communities like the Kevats and Dheemars, who hold high positions in the Government, corner all the benefits kept aside for backward classes. There are many such Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose conditions have not changed even after forty years of independence. Even today, they are treated like slaves and no one seems to be concerned about them. I would like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission to look after the welfare of such Scheduled Castes and the backward classes as it would enable us to walk together on the path of socialism, otherwise the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes would remain a distant dream.

Regarding suppression and atrocities, I would like to state that the Scheduled Castes Commissioner should be given the authority to investigate under the Commission of Enquiry Act. The Commissioner should be given the authority to collect evidence, conduct enquiry and present its report to the administration and the Home Ministry should take the necessary initiative and act as a co-ordinator. I am not bothered about the creation of a separate Ministry for this purpose, but strong and effective measures should be taken to check the atrocities perpetrated on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and also improve their standard of living. It would serve no purpose if a separate Ministry is created and if Home Ministry does not co-ordinate with it. It would prove beneficial only if there is effective co-ordination between the two ministries. After this, I would like to say that the Central Government should make special provisions for the development of districts like Bastar, Koraput, Mandla, Sarguja, Palmau, Kalahandi, etc., which have remained backward for centuries. Although, they are not centrally administered territories, the Union Government should pay special attention towards it as otherwise, these areas would remain backword by centuries, while the rest of the country makes progress. While we would be enjoying the fruits of development, the people in these areas would be leading a hellish life. Irrespective of the pace of development, those who toil would continue to toil, continue to be oppressed and would remain backward, while those who have made progress would make further progress.

In this regard, I would like to say one more thing, that is, the presentation of the report of this Commission every year in the Parliament and the State Assemblies should be made obligatory, The State Government should furnish the necessary information and reports sought by the Commission, within a time bound programme. Today, the situation is such that the State Government do not furnish the necessary information upto three or four years. It should be made constitutionally obligatory on the part of the State Governments to furnish the information sought by the Commission. At the moment, there is no such provision. Secondly, the report of the Commission should be presented every year and it should be taken up for discussion. The 1990-91 report should be taken up for discussion in 1991-92 itself. It would serve no purpose if like stale food, the report is presented and taken up for discussion after four years of its preparation.

I would like to mention one more thing here. There are many drawbacks in the existing reservation policy-Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get their interview cards four days after the interview. There are many other loopholes too. The confidential report

[Sh. Resham Lal Jangde]

of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are deliberately spoiled without any rhyme or reason, just in order to debar them from further promotions. While those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are sent on loop line, other employee after sent on stream line. Who is going to be accountable for all this? The State Governments do not realize their responsibility, rather they take it as their liability. To make speeches on it is one thing but to put it into practice is something else. How many of the Members of Parliament and State Assemblies have got the cases registered against practice of untouchability at their own initiatives? There is hardly any Member who has done so. They think that if they do so, they may lose the votes of the people belonging to general category. So they are afraid of taking initiatives in the matter. If they have courage, they should take initiative do get the cases registered against practice of untouchability and challans issued against the offenders. They should fight against such elements. But very few Members of Parliament have courage and conviction to do so. I would like to appeal all the Members of the Parliament to take initiative in this regard. I would like to know the number of cases registered in this regard during the last 40 years after independence. I think that there will be hardly any village in the country where untouchability has not been practised. So long as the politics of vote-catching is there, things will not improve.

*SHRI MATILAL HANSDA (Jhargram): Sir, I rise to support this Bill which has been broughtforth by the Hon. Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. While supporting it, I will like to place a few things before this House. The progress and improvement of the Condition of our SC & ST people is very necessary in the interest of the over all social, economic, cultural and political development of the whole country. One class of people of our country are trying to move forward by trampling upon these unfortunate people. But that is not possible. in the language of poet Tagore I will say, "he whom you have thrown down, is pulling you down too; and whom you have kept backward is also pulling you back (preventing you from making any progress). The progress of the country means the progress of all the people living there in. It does not mean increasing enjoyment of all types of benefits by a handful of people of the upper state of society, who have already concerned all the benefits.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know that in many States like Bihar Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa etc. beastly atrocities have been committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they are continuing even now. In 1989 the number of barbaric atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people all over the country were 12,687 and 3404 respectively. These atrocities were committed by an large by caste Hindus. The anti-social elements perpetrated many heinous crimes against them and even robbed the honour and chastity of their womenfolk under the instigation of rick land owners. The houses of these poor people were burnt down and they were dispossessed of whatever little land they had. Such heart-rending incidents are known to all the Hon. members of this House. Whenever stern administrative action were sought to be taken against these anti-social elements, who had the secret support of some political parties like the Congress etc., efforts have bren made by these political parties to hush up the cases. This is very despicable. I strongly condemn such act.s Everybody should condemn such two-faced policy of the Congress and their political parties.

Sir, the adivasis the tribals the so-called low-caste people raged incessant struggle against the British imperialists sacrificing their own lives. Heroic stories about them are heard all over the country. But after

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

independence these hopless people have not gained anything, there has no been any improvement in their condition. As a reward of their sacrifice they have got only disappointment, exploitation, deceit and hatred. The Govt. of India has enacted some legislations against the practice of untouchability. Under Art. 17 of the Constitution untouchability is prohibited. Anybody practicising untouchability shall be punished. The protection of civil Rights Act was passed in 1955. That was further amended in 1976. The objective was laudable, no doubt. But a legislation only symbolises a good intention. A marked lack of enthusiasm and good intention has been observed in all the States among those whose duty it was to implement and enforce these legislations. For instance, the Indian Succession Act was passed in 1956, but inspite of that many people are reluctant to give a share of their property to their daughters. Similarly many law enforcing agencies do not show any duty-consciousness to enforce the Protection of Civil Rights Act. Hence what is needed, is a committed administration and a committed administration can be built up by the political leadership. As an Adivasi myself, I have found a shining example of that in West Bengal. It is admitted by all that the people of West Bengal are politically advanced. Under the leadership of the left front there people do not create barriers among themselves on the basis of caste, creed, religion language etc. They look upon every man as a human being. As a result of such committed political leadership, there the Government officers entrusted with administrative responsibilities have to work as protectors of the law and not its destroyers. But we have not seen such instances in Bihar and in other parts of the country in the past. Whenever atrocities were committed on the SC&ST people there, the Government officials made a deal with the perpetrators of such crimes at the cost of the victims. Hence I believe that a socially conscious, strong willed ad political well intentioned leadership only can create a socio-political culture in society which will be able to bring about an upliftment and real progress of the unfortunate SC & ST people. In West Bengal the so called high caste people do not have a feeling of separation towards the SC & ST people. They are not looked down upon For creating such a situation what is needed is education and social and political consciousness. I request all the hon. members to make efforts for the spread of education among these people and for the creation of a social and political culture. Otherwise the more enactment of legislation will not solve the problem. That is why even after the enactment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) Act, in 1989 the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people are continuing in different parts of the country. Only the other day in U.P. a Scheduled Caste family was attacked and some people wee killed. The Hon. Prime Minister was saying that day that on the day of the Lok Sabha elections in 1989, a Scheduled Caste person was polling agent in a booth in his constituency. But he was killed the very next day. This type of misfortune does not befall any SC & ST person in West Bengal. There not only male adivasis are in position as village Pradhans and Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis, but women adivasis are also found holding the position of village Pradhans.

With the improvement in their economic condition, the atrocities on the SC & ST will come down and not only that, they themselves will be more conscious about their rights and freedom. The funds given by the Centre to the States in the Five Year Plans for the welfare and upliftment of the SC & ST people, have not been fully spent by most of the States for this purpose. When want of funds creates obstacles in the process of developmental work, I fail to understand why available funds are remaining unspent. This is because either the states do not have adequate machinery for the purpose or they lack good intention of actually benefitting these weaker sections. I, therefore, support the proposal of setting up a National Commission as provided in the Constitution (Sixty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1990. I hope this Commission will be able to monitor whether the States are properly spending the funds provided to them for the welfare of SC & ST. Moreover the members of the Commission

[Sh. Matilal Hansda]

should be able to make new suggestions in the light of their practical experience in the field for making the welfare measures more effective.

For real welfare of the SC & ST people, they have to be given actual right to land. For all the land, that has become vested, the landless SC & ST people shall have to be restored full right and control over that land. I will urge all the Hon. Members to look to the achievements of West Bengal. Sir, the amount of land distributed among the landless poor in West Bengal is half of the total land distributed in the whole country only Kerala and Tripura has shown some progress in the distribution of vested land. Other States have fallen behind. This is due to lack of good intention and political will on their part. I will request the Hon. Minister to arrange for a strict watch on the State Governments by the Centre. The National Front Government has expressed its good intention of carrying out land reforms by amending the Constitutions. I am very happy about it. I demand that this may be expedited.

The proposed national commission should ensure that the SC & ST people who work as daily wage labourers in different States, get the just and minimum wages. The workers themselves are not very alert and conscious in this matter. The Commission should assist them. In West Bengal the adivasis and landless labourers have been able to bargain for somewhat higher wages through agitations. But in other States such agitations and movements are not very strong, and in many places there are no such movements at all at present. Therefore the National Commission should keep a watch and see that with launching of such agitations for better wages in those places they may not be tortured mercilessly as we find in Bihar. Orissa, U.P., M.P. etc. Vigilance is the key, to the establishment and protection of rights. The Govt. of India should declare minimum wages for the labourers engaged in agriculture and construction work etc. where mostly SC & ST people are employed. The Adivasis live in forests for generations and find their means of livelihood from the forest products. They have been deprived of their income from the forests in many cases. At many places they have been deprived of their land also. unscrupulous people have purchased their land through fraudulent methods. The Govt. should consider how the land can be restored to the SC & ST people through enactment of special legislation etc. For higher education of the SC & ST people special provisions like grant of scholarships etc. are there. But along with this more importance should be given to their primary education. Many superstitions are prevalent among these people and many of their activities are based on superstition. These should be removed. For freeing them from these superstitious beliefs, committed and devoted teachers are needed. It must be ensured that nobody remains illiterate. In our Constitutions, in the Directive principles of State Policy, provision has been made for compulsory education of boys and girls upto 14 years of age. The Central Government should follow the Constitutional provision in this respect and try to educate all our people at all levels. I will like that maximum stress may be put on primary education for success in this field.

I will request the Govt. that in the appointment of the members of the National Commission, priority must be given to their sense of duty, dedication, sense of social values and their commitment for the progress of the society. They must not be appointed to this important position due to the support of any political party. In fact a provision to this effect should have been made in the Bill itself. However, in the matter of appointment these things should be kept in mind.

I once again extend my support to this Bill and with that I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Sajiwan, your party has been allotted four minutes time.

SHRI RAM SAJIWAN (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me time for four minutes. I rise to support the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Only this much can be said in the time at my disposal. But I am to make some more points. No doubt, a number of good legislations have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but their implementation is not effective. We apprehend that the present legislation may also meet the same fate. Still we hope that with the tempo with which hon. Minister has brought this Bill, a new era is expected to he rald and these laws would be effectively implemented. Therefore, with this belief in minds, we are to move forward and support it. However more expeditiousness is required in the matter. The reservation quota meant for them are not fulfilled. The hon. Minister has said that he would get it filled within one year. It is a good thing because by doing so he would be completing a task which was not completed by them in 40 years. The hon. Minister deserves to be congratulated for this. Due to faulty land reforms laws, people belonging to weaker sections are not given possession of the land for which pattas are granted to them. Even if possession of the land is given to them, crops raised on the land are destroyed and they are even dispossessed of the land given to them for constructing houses for them. There sorts of atrocities are being committed on them. In order to check these atrocities, you have to take stern measures and I hope you will not find yourself lacking on this score. You have to fight against the powerful sections of the society who put hindrance in the development and upliftment of Harijans, as this is the main problem. Hence you have to make more vigorous efforts for this. The other day, a discussion was held in the House about the number of Indian Ambassadors abroad belonging to the Harijan community. I would like to know the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes appointed as Ambassadors and Governors. If a legislation is made providing for 20 to 25% reservation for them in matters of appointment of Ambassadors and Governors, we will welcome such legislation. If you have guts and are interested in urshering in new era, you bring such legislation. How many Vice-Chancellors of Universities have been appointed amongst the persons belonging to SC/ST? That is why I am laying stress on connected efforts to improve the lot of these people. There are educated and honest persons in our community. They are capable of shouldering such responsibilities. At present, Mr. Paswan is in a position to do such things through constitutional changes. We will support him if he takes steps to usher in new era in the country. But in order to achieve this goal, he is not to contend with trivial changes only but he will have to bring revolutionary changes in the Constitution.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If you have some idea, pleas elaborate it.

SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: The people belonging to SC/ST should be appointed Vice-Chancellors, Governor and to the other high posts as also reservation of seats in the Rajya Sabha and the Vidhan Parishads be provided for them. All of use including the C.P.I., will support it. But if you don't do all this, we would be forced to expose you. You should boldly take such measures. There are many persons on your side who are bent upon the retrograde it. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that the Harijan will get justice only if you take firm, honest and revolutionary steps. They could do little for harijans during the last 42 years. How are your saying that you will do all things for them in one year? It is good if you do it even within five years. We will continue to support you. We would not let you fall We too have to see whether you do it or not. Words alone are useless. Therefore, I would like to warn you that you should take some firm steps. Whenever any atrocities are committed on Harijans in any state, a report is obtained. The report is prepared by the concerned police Inspector who tries to hush up that case. This report is submitted to the Central Government through State Government. What action is taken by you on the report?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What can we do when the laws are so?

SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: What for you are sitting in the Government when laws are so? Laws are violated, this what I am saying.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Better ask Basu Sahib in this regard.

SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: First of all, you should get prepared and the entire House, the majority would be with you, if you come forward courageously. This is all I am to say, and now I conclude while supporting it.

17.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of the cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the relief measures undertaken by the Central Government and Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising out of the cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal and the relief measures undertaken by the Central and State Governments concerned.

Shri PC Thomas—not present.

Shri K.S. Rao.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at least, I think, after 20 days after the serious devastation that occurred in Andhra Pradesh—it occurred on the 9th of this month—that this House could give us some time to discuss the matter. (*Interruptions*) After 20 days, we are discussing it. Four days back, I was insisting on discussing this matter under Rule 193. In fact, all the members from Andhra Pradesh were aggrieved that this matter could not be discussed for 20 days. There is a saying that unless a child cries for milk, the mother does not give him milk. We have been giving notices right from the 10th of this month. But it could not come to the mind of either the Business Advisory Committee or the Government to allow this matter to be discussed in the House. The Government should not take into account how many members are there in the Congress Party from Andhra Pradesh; the Government must take into account the feelings of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Had the Minister taken serious note of the devastation that had occurred in Andhra Pradesh—He himself had expressed it in the note that he gave the other day—I am sure, every member of the House would have understood how serious it was. I will quote only one. If the newspapers and the Government were to give the number of deaths, they started with 30, then it went on to 409, 50 and so on up to 1000 now. After 20 days, obviously, we can understand that there are still areas which are inaccessible and the number of people died could not be accounted for, till today. The cyclone was there for only one day. If it had continued for some days I can understand their going on increasing the number of deaths. There is some meaning if such reports go on coming. But the cyclone was there of only one day and the reports of deaths are continuing to come even today.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur): That is the State Government's work.

SHRI K.S RAO: The gravity of the cyclone and the pathetic situation of the people can be well imagined by the fact that several areas were inaccessible for quite a long time. That is why we were making an uproar in the house on the other day. I therefore request the hon. members not to misunderstand us.

I do not want to repeat the statistics given by the hon. Minister himself. More than a crore of people have been affected by it. Almost all the coastal districts have been

affected completely, and people along 1000 km of the coast line have been affected. The loss of property is, even unimaginable and even on governmental account it has been very heavy, which is possibly unheard of in the history of this country. About the property lost, it is pathetic state to see it.

The worst affected by the cyclone were the people who were living near the coast, especially the poor people in particular, and those of the farming community. The poor people have lost what all they have got, their household articles, utensils etc. I do not know how many years it will take for them to cover and procure the small things which they have lost now. The Government should never think in terms of rupees when it comes to the question of providing help to the affected people—whether it is the utensils or whether it is shelter or anything else because it may take months and years for the poor people to recover from the loss.

It is of course the duty of the State Governments as Mr. Loknath Choudhary has said. When the hon. Prime Minister himself, having seen the gravity of the situation was asked in my constituency, Machilipatnam to declare it as a national calamity, he said that, having seen the devastation caused, "I do not think that there will be any other calamity which can be called a national calamity." So, we do not have to emphasised that it is a national calamity and it has been accepted by the Prime Minister himself and the disaster has been total. There is no point in saying that the State Government has to look after all these people. Everyone of use knows that when it comes to our State, our own constituency we turn to the Central Government for help and we will say that the Government of India should help them. But everyone of us will also agree that the devastation caused is so vast that it will not be possible for the State Government alone to come to the rescue of the entire people and the Central Government must help them in every respect including providing financial assistance to the State Governments.

We are certainly grateful to the Prime Minister who has announced a relief of Rs. 86 crores. But all we wanted to impress was that this figure is according to the report of the Ninth Finance Commission. This recommendation was made by the Ninth Finance Commission in their report. But that is only a provision made not taking into account the seriousness of the national calamity it is a normal figure provided when a normal cyclone or flood or drought occurs. But such assistance should not be limited to the provision made by the Finance Commission's recommendation only. So, while we thank the Prime Minister for the assistance that as given, having come to the rescue of the people, I want to say that it is no place to the people. We request that the whole House should come to the rescue of the people affected by the cyclone and to bring pressure on the Government to come to the rescue of the affected people and to provide them their essential and basic requirements. Every one of us know the pathetic conditions of these poor people.

I would like to make a few points in regard to the farming community. The farming community in the coastal belts invariably is far from the civilised society. The accessibility is much less in some of those parts. They live almost in seclusion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time do you need? Your Party has 41 minutes. I have a list of ten people to speak. You have already taken eight minutes.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I will take a little more time. The farming community has lost everything there, and particularly in my area. There are two crops of paddy which is being cultivated. The first crop was also lying in teh fields as a he ap and the second crop has come. Later the cyclone had come before they took away the paddy from the fields. So, they lost both the crops. In some parts, paddy is lying after harvesting in a bad shape which is to be taken by the FCI or some millers. As the FCI had not come forward to purchase their paddy, they could not oppose it of. Also they did not have enough time. so, they lost both their crops. The condition of

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

the farmer in that part is, if you were to get 30 bags of paddy or two tonnes of paddy, one and a half tonnes goes towards expenditure and the net income to the farmer is only one third of total crop yield. That means, if one crop goes, he will become bankrupt for two crops. It takes two years for him to recover. In one year if he loses two crops, then it will take four years to recover for him. This aspect has to be looked into. He should not be treated like a businessman or an industrialists. So, the farmer must be understood properly. He is not getting the crop insurance properly. Crop Insurance also applies one if the crop fails. There is no provision for such calamities in the crop insurance. The Crop Insurance Act must be amended in such a manner that the people who loss the crops like this also must be compensated. We had requested the FCI to open local centres immediately for purchasing some of these paddy, which is discoloured, wet and even germinating sometimes. With the hope that FCI will come and purchase their paddy, they are still keeping the paddy in their fields. FCI, though promised but not in a substantial way. So, more promise, as I said last time, would not help the farming community.

Similar is the case of poultry people. Sixty lakhs of poultry were dead and the insurance people had not gone there. The poultry farmers are keeping the dead birds under the fear that if they are not physically shown, to the insurance people they will not repay. This is leading to epidemic. The smell is unimaginable and it is stinking. Nobody can go anywhere near it. Fortunately or unfortunately the dead cattle were removed. But these are lying there causing health hazards. So, I want the hon. Minister to direct the Insurance Companies to go to the rescue of these people and make a survey immediately.

In regard to self-employed personnel, I do not want to emphasise once again the same condition.

Drinking water is not available in the villages today. It is polluted. They do not have water. Water is being carried for miles together. So, immediate arrangements have to be made to get underground water for drinking purposes at least, if not for other purposes.

I want to suggest some permanent measures which are to be taken immediately so that this can be tackled. The Government must find out the reason why cyclones are coming continuously, particularly in coastal areas. Almost every year we are getting cyclones. This is the experience for the last several years, particularly for the last ten years.

To save the human lives, every village must be provided with three or four cyclone shelters so that human lives can be saved in such an eventuality.

There is another thought. If at least 300 to 400 metres wide area adjacent to the sea coast is developed with tall trees, then the devastation due to cyclone which comes at a speed of 250 kph can be minimised.

Similarly, there is proposal on the part of the Government of India to construct coastal roads. This coastal road can be of use if it is constructed at least 6 to 10 metres high to prevent tidal waves or sea water entering into the villages of the coastal areas.

If these permanent measures are to be taken, though we cannot prevent cyclones, at least, we can save the live of human beings, property, cattle and other things. So this may be given a serious thought.

Finally, I once Again request the hon. Minister to declared immediately—though the Minister has gold me personally, it is not officially declared—as a national calamity and assistance must be given treating it as a national calamity and the State must be given immediate assistance so that the people have immediate relief.

As several of my friends are there to tell

other points, I conclude by saying that the one Ham Radio which has helped to a very great extent in reducing the calamity. It is a professional radio and not a governmental organisation which is doing almost free service. It does not cost anything. But the service rendered by Ham Radio is enormous. I wish the hon. Minister to go into the details and assist that Ham Radio, those professional who work voluntarily in such eventualities, go to the villages and warn all the villages through wireless and other things.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU (Narasapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cyclonic storm on 9th and 10th of this month has affected very badly the state of Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu and Orissa have also suffered to some extent.

At the outset I express my deep gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister who visited the cyclone affected areas of Andhra Pradesh on 12th and again on 19th of this month to study the situation personally. He was kind of enough to release Rs. 84 crores as grant immediately. He also released Rs. 2 crores from Prime Minister' Relief Fund. Cholera vaccine and bleaching powder etc. were also supplied in time. The people in the State will ever remain grateful to him for the sympathy and understanding he has shown. He has shown personal interest in the rescue and relief operations.

Also, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Meterological Department of India for its timely warnings which averted a major loss of life and property. Similarly all the army, airforce and navy personnel who without caring for their lives rescued marooned people, provided them with food and drinking water deserve my special thanks for their services. The Hon. Minister of State for Agriculture has given particulars of loss. I do not want to waste the time of this House repeating the same. In view of the unprecedented loss the Government should take the following steps to rescue the people.

1. All the insurance and comprehensive crop insurance claims should be settled immediately.

2. All the areas upto 20 to 25 Kms from the sea have been submerged by the sweater. The tidal waves ranging from 6 to 10 feet height have wasted these away everything. The loss is total Even now all areas are submerged under salt water to a depth of 1 ft. to 2 feet. These tidal waters have deposited thick layer of saline earth in the fields detrimental to soil fertility. The Govt. should help the farmers in removing the salinity.

3. In thousands of acres the paddy stacks still lay under 1 to 2 feet water. The paddy stacks have been completely soaked in the continuous heavy rains. The Govt. should purchase this discoloured paddy or rice by relaxing the specifications through Food Corporation of India and Andhra Pradesh Rice Federation as they have done in the case of Punjab in the past.

4. Pucca buildings should be constructed for the people who have lost their houses in the recent cyclone with part of the money as grant, balance as loan from the National Housing Bank.

5. (a) The outstanding crop loans should be written off.

   (b) Fresh loans must be sanctioned for the coming Khariff season.

6. In respect of the Poultry Farms, the present outstanding loans should be converted into long term loans

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

[Sh. Bh. Vijayakumar Raju]

and fresh loans should be sanctioned to undertake repairs to the structures.

7. Immediate steps should be taken to supply drinking water in tankers. Steps should also be taken immediately to supply fodder to the surviving cattle population. The entire responsibility should not be left to the state. government alone.

Sir, I want to make few suggestions which will help in averting the tragedy in coming years. Experts have predicted that the sea level might go up by 3 or 4 feet in the next coming 3 or 4 decades. In such a case the entire area will be submerged in the sea water. The adjacent agricultural lands will lose their fertility. Lakhs of people have to be evacuated to safer places. All of them have to be rehabilitated. One can well imagine the huge expenditure involved in this. Hence an expert Committee should be appointed to study the entire matter thoroughly. Appropriate steps should be taken to avert the predicted calamity. Following steps will help in averting the future danger.

Kolleru is a world famous lake. Many artificial lakes have come up in recent years to boost fishery. New Roads have been laid around it. Many new farms have spring up. In fact, Kolleru is not the Kolleru once it used to be. As a result the waster water is not flowing out freely, quite often resulting in the inundation of adjacent areas. Krishna, Godavari Districts are receiving floods mainly on this account.

Hence to serve Krishna and Godavari Districts from this danger it is necessary to dig Perantala Kanumu canal to take such water to Upputeru at a faster pace. Also a regulator should be constructed to save the area from the back lash of sea water.

The Government should also take up the following works in order to avert inundation due to heavy rains and floods:—

a) Bickavolu should be diverted to Eleeru

b) Kovvada Canal should be diverted to Godavari and a reservoir should be constructed on it.

c) Erra Kaluva should be diverted to Godavari;

d) Thammileru protection bunds should be raised and strengthened.

e) A parallel drain to Enamadurru drain should be dug up. The old course of Gontheru drain should be repaired immediately to drain out waste water into the sea. Otherwise sea water may flow back causing enormous damage to the entire area.

Sir, I do agree that the works mentioned above should be taken up by the State Govt. Since the State Govt. has no money to undertake these works it has been postponing the work indefinitely. East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts of the delta region are suffering year after year on account of heavy floods. Hence I appeal to the Central Govt. to take up the above mentioned works as a part of the strategy to combat floods. Budameru protection bunds should also be raised and strengthened.

A portion of Gunderu and Battiprobu drains should be diverted to river Krishna.

All the major, medium and minor drains should be widened and deepened in the delta area. Bunds should be also be strengthened and widened so as to utilise them as coastal roads. Sufficient number of regulators should be constructed to prevent sea-water entering the land. Sir, both the State Govt. and Central Govt. should team to undertake the above mentioned works. We, the farmers of the area are also ready to contribute our might for the execution of this gigantic task. We are prepared to pay betterment tax if necessary. Only by taking the above-mentioned measures, we will be able to avert inundation of these lands by sea water in the coming decades.

I hope the Hon. Minister would consider my suggestions seriously. I conclude my speech thanking you for the opportunity you have provided me to speak.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cyclone that hit the coastal districts during 7th, 8th and 9th of this month, was the first of its kind in this century because I had the opportunity to see the losses of previous cyclones. I was the first Member of Parliament to visit the cyclone-hit areas when the cyclone and tidal waves struck Diviseema in 1977. The loss of life was more but the overall loss from this cyclone was very much compared to that 1977 cyclone. In fact the State Government this time had taken certain steps that minimised the loss of life. We are grateful to the hon. Prime Minister also who has shown a positive gesture in visiting the places twice personally and also for announcing reasonable amount of assistance.

Sir, I would not make a long speech for want of time, but I would like to make some observations. In 1977, I had visited the cyclone devastated places and had also gone through Dr. Kotesam's Report which was submitted in 1955. In that Report, Dr. Kotesam had made certain recommendations. He had specifically recommended to construct cyclone shelters and also to raise a green belt on the coast line. He also suggested about the development of drainage system. At that time, I had raised this issue and had also represented to the hon. Minister at that time Mr. Kaushik was the Minister. The Government had taken a serious note of it and 828 cyclone shelters were constructed on the coastline. My friend made an observation that in every village three or four cyclone shelters will be able to help the people if tidal waves come. Certainly it will not be so, because each time the tidal waves come they take away lakhs of lives. After spending twenty days in the cyclone hit areas and discussing with the local people—most of them in the coastal belt—I could find out certain things. The Government has to take two important steps. One is that in the cyclone affected areas they have to construct the coastal road; the second is to raise the green belt and that way the speed of the wind could be controlled. In the tidal-prone areas the Government has to take serious and sincere steps to construct a cyclone shelter in miniature for every family—I am repeating, Sir, a cyclone shelter in miniature for every family in the form of a terraced building because all the people of the village cannot be accommodated in one or two cyclone shelters. I visited a place near the sea coast where thousands of families were there. Only one cyclone shelter was there where about four hundred people were accommodate.d Had there been tidal waves, almost two thousand people would have been washed away. In the entire coastal belt in my constituency, lakhs of inhabitants are there. Therefore, a few cyclone shelters will not serve the purpose. Once you provide the cyclone shelters in miniature in the form of terraced buildings, it will not only save the human lives but we need not spend thousands of crores of rupees for reconstructing the houses also by way of relief. In the long run, we can save thousands of crores of rupees. This is an important aspect and the Government should make a note of it and they must cooperate with the State Government. It should not be treated simply as a State subject. I am happy that the Prime Minister made an important observation and treated this as a national calamity. The second equally important aspect is that the people there must be provided road network... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is six o'clock now. What is the desire of the House? Should we continue or should we take it up tomorrow?

AN HON. MEMBER: Tomorrow, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let us finish it today, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O.K. we will continue up to seven o'clock.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir,

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

there is no request from the Treasury Benches. It least the Minister should make a request.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): We have no objection, we are ready.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: If the hon. Minister agrees to take it up tomorrow, it is O.K., otherwise we can continue today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We are prepared, it all depends on you. We can complete it today itself.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will go up to seven o'clock because there are so many other matters to be discused tomorrow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Since it is a serious matter we should finish we today.

18.00 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think we are discussing a very important issue. Let us discuss it in such a fashion that something comes out of it. It is a fact that the cyclone has hit the area and people have suffered. There is no dispute about it. There are certain things which are done by the State Government. There are certain things which have to be done by the Central Government and the State Governments need some assistance and all that. Let us classify that and discuss it. There is no point in repeating the same thing what other hon. Members have said. Something should come out of the discussion.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURHTY: Sir, I will give the suggestions instead of narrating the situation there. Sir, during the time when cyclone occurred last time, I also requested then to instal a radar system at Machillipatnam and they did it. That was set up, but it has been totally damaged in the present cyclone. During the cyclone, our experience is that one radar system will not be enough to help the people in warning about possible occurrence of cyclone. Therefore, there should be two more radar systems. Apart from one at Machillipatnam there should be one at Kakinada and another at Amalpuram and the radar system in Masulipatnam should be repaired because it has been heavily damaged in the present cyclone.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is true that the entire eastern coastal area is covered with the cyclone warning system through Satellites. This is done through the Space Department.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Sir, apart from that, this time the communication systems have completely broken down. The installation and improvement of wireless system would go a long way in helping people in the coastal areas, specially during the cyclone.

Sir, the farmers have lost everything and the Central Government have given relaxation in the matter of purchasing paddy from the farmers there by the F.C.I. whether it is discoloured or partially spoiled. The State Government made all possible arrangements and the District Administration has also come a big way to help the F.C.I. Sir, I have been there for about 20 days and I have seen the problems faced by the farmers there. The F.C.I. is not at all responding in purchasing their paddy. I would like the hon. Minister to take this matter very seri-

ously. In spite of the fact that the Government has given relaxation, F.C.I. has not responded to help the farmers and they are always insisting on their own norms, instead of responding to the relaxed norms. They are trying to look after their own interests instead of looking the interests of the farmers. This is a special situation of its kind and it is a national calamity. Therefore, I plead with the Central Government that they must immediately instruct the F.C.I. to help the farmers by purchasing their paddy. Coming to the assistance, I may point out that declaring the assistance in a routing way by the Central Government is not sufficient. The hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh made it clear in the recent interview with the World Bank team that the Central Government's assistance of Rs. 86 crores will not be sufficient to provide food and reasonable shelter even in the two districts. Therefore, the Centre should respond in a big way. I would request the Central Government to bear at least 50% of the total loss occurred in the recent cyclone. Besides, there are number of areas where assistance has not reached properly because there are big breaches on the National Highways. Even today most of the affected places are unapproachable and there are number of breaches on the roads. Even for me it has taken 20 days to reach the main land. Therefore, the National Highways and the other road systems must be repaired and improved immediately, specially on the coastal areas. I have been insisting the Government to construct the coastal road between Thada and Itchapuram and this road construction should be taken up right-earnest and if necessary it should be taken up on war-footing basis. It will definitely help the affected areas in a very big way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already spoken for 10 minutes.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Before concluding, I would like to impress upon the Government at Andhra Pradesh inherited a crippled economy. Secondly, the severe power out put halt to the progress of industrial growth. On both these counts it requires much more help in this hour of need. Therefore, on these counts the Government should think in a big way and come forward with big financial assistance that would definitely help relieve the distress of the people of Andhra Pradesh now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Andhra Pradesh was the worth hit from the cyclone that developed in the Bay of Bengal on the 2nd May. It paralysed the life in Andhra Pradesh and caused massive devastation. Similarly, the coastal areas of Bengal also suffered heavy loss due to this cyclone. These areas of Bengal and its bordering areas in Bihar did not receive any central assistance. Due to this cyclone, the districts of Dumka, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakurn Bihar received heavy rainfall. All the Kuchha houses were collapsed in the heavy rain. They are living under open sky in this hot season. The Central Government has taken no steps to mitigate their hardships.

I hail from Bihar. Bihar is the worst sufferer of floods. People are facing a lot of difficulties after this cyclone. Epidemic breaks out after floods. I would like to request you that the central assistance should be given to Bihar, West Bengal, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu to the extent possible. Farmers in these states should be given loans as their crops have been destroyed. Side-by-side, preventive measures should also be taken to check spread of disease as also drinking water should be provided.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Drinking water has to be provided by State Government, not by the Central Government.

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: I would like to reiterate that the maximum assistance should be provided to the cyclone-hit states to compensate the economic loss suffered by them.

[*English*]

18.09 hrs.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the cyclone that lashed the eastern region specially Andhra Pradesh is like a Pralaya. It is perhaps the worst in the cyclone history of India. I am telling this because I come from the State whre cyclone invariably comes in the cyclic order in every three years and never the speed of the wind was less than 240 kilometres. So, what do 240 kilometres mean? Those who have been in the midst of cyclone would have felt it. So, sir, the cyclone as it has been stated has become something different. If you see the history of cyclone in the 19th century, in the 18th century and in this century, you will see that it is more frequent row. Never before, it was like this. Something has happened to the natural process. Therefore, cyclone has become almost a regular thing in this country. A lot of damage has been caused in Andhra Pradesh. It is beyond the powers of any State Government to meet the situation. The people should be maintained till the next crop is nurtured. The fertile lands of Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh are inundated by Saline waters. That land will remain unproductive and will not be fit for cultivation for five years and drinking water will not be available. I am speaking from my experience in Orissa. So, the Government should do something to maintain the people till the next crop is raised. The second thing is that they should do something for the land so that it is cultivated and rural people raise their crops. It requires a high cost. No State Government can meet the situation. The Prime Minister himself has said: if it is not a national calamity, then what will be national calamity? If you treat something as a national calamity, is it the responsibility of the State Government alone? The Government of India has released only Rs. 32 crores out of the Finance Commission's grant for natural calamity. Will it be sufficient to meet the situation? Therefore, in such cases where such devastation takes place and human misery comes to this position, it should be first the responsibility of the Central Government to come forward with help. It should not behave in a way that some other Government is there and our Government is different. Such a tradition has been created in this country. The national calamity should be treated as national calamity involving all the national parties. My submission is to lessen the difficulties of the people of Andhra Pradesh, it is the primary responsibility of the Government of India to treat it as a national calamity and help the Andhra Pradesh Government because the resources of the State Government are not enough to meet the requirements.

In Orissa also, we are apprehending cyclone every three years. The speed of the wind that had hit the Andhra coast indicated something. When a low pressure comes, we should see whether the speed of the wind can be checked. Similar methods are being applied in America. Again and again, cyclone is destroying the eastern coast and makes the life miserable there. So, the Government of India should think about preventing in by limiting the speed of the wind so that the damage is reduced. For that purpose, the new methods which are applied in the America and other countries should tried here also. To check this, a coastal road cum embankment is necessary. When thousands of people died in Orissa, Shri Biju Patnaik who was the then Planning Board Chairman, employed a commission under the leadership of Dr. Khosla, a renowned engineer. He said that this can be checked, if there is a highway on the coastline. It should start from Haldia to Rameshwaran in Tamilnadu on Eastern coast. This permanent measure should be taken to tackle cyclone. It is high-time to take action when the damage occurred due to cyclone in Andhra Pradesh is staggering. The Government has estimated the loss to one thousand crores of rupees. To check such an extent of damage, preventive measures should be taken.

Another point is, there should be a green belt and in the cyclone areas, intensive warnings are to be given. It is because of the warnings that the lives could be saved. In

Andhra, in the earlier cyclone in 1977 10,000 people died. This year only 1,000 people died and many lives could be saved. Therefore, warning should be more intensive and it should be done frequently. Advance warning signal radars should be installed and shelters should be made in a big way. It is not the duty of the Government to do it. It is not only Andhra Pradesh but Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Orissa and West Bengal should be taken care of so that further devastation does not come every year and destroy our national economy.

With this, I submit that while taking permanent measures to tackle cyclone, the Government must come forth with declaring it as a national calamity and taking the responsibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people of Andhra Pradesh, maintaining those who have suffered till the next crop comes and also helping them in every possible way so that they produce and live with dignity.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I endorse every word, every suggestion that has been made by all the hon. Members today and their speeches have been very constructive. I thank you for advising us to place the ideas before the House instead of simply repeating what we have seen about the devastation that has been caused by the cyclone.

Now I am glad that my hon. friend from Orissa has raised it to this level that it is a cyclone from one end to the other on the East coast and it has to be looked at that way. I am very glad that this time, the Government here at the Centre as well as at the State have risen to the occasion and have seen that the Prime Minister here and the Chief Minister their and their leaders of the parties they represent, to go there on the spot and see all the sufferings of the people and have come back. So have our Members of Parliament also. I may just add to what they have already observed. I wish to express my admiration for the heroic efforts that are being made by those lakhs of Harijans, weavers, backward class people and the Kisans to meet the challenge of this disaster and to go on reconstructing their own social economy and crop economy also by their own efforts without having to wait for some kind of aid coming from the Heavens.

having said that, I would like to say that it is necessary for the Government, in view of the fact that these cyclones are periodical visitation, to think terms of working out a regular policy—not for prevention of cyclone but—for the prevention of the extent of damage that can be caused and that is being caused by the cyclone. Therefore, they should ask the experts to study the various ways and means by which they can prevent the extent of damage that would be caused by cyclone. Other countries like America have had this experience. But then, their standard of living is much higher. But to involve their experience may also be useful in our country. Let the Government make some efforts in that direction.

According to the latest statement made by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Dr. Chenna Reddy, thousands of crores rupees worth of damage has been done and more than Rs. 1,000 cores would be needed in order to provide protectives steps. From where this money would come? All of a sudden, you cannot find it. The suggestion have been making over a number of years is that there should be a permanent Natural Calamities Protection Fund established here at the Centre to which the Government of India would be making annual grants and then at the State level also for these affected States especially. There is drought also in various areas, especially Rajasthan. There also they should have a world sponsored fund. Some years ago, there was talk of establishing such a Fund at the World Food Organisations. I would like the Government of India to support it and strengthen it. At that time, unfortunately our Government was unwilling to become partner in it nor did it care to take the initiative for fear of political interference possibly coming in the way of making these grants and also distribution and so on like that. But now the time is ripe for organisation like that at world level, then at the State level and at the national level.

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

Every year, certain percentage of the national revenue should be contributed. Unless we have some such financial equipment, it would not be possible for the Government to go to the rescue of the sufferers.

Then there is the question of credit. My hon. friend Shri K.S. Rao has already referred to it. There is the credit which is needed by the farmers and which has already been supplied to the farmers but which cannot be repaid at all. The long-term credit which has been supplied to the farmers for which instalments have got to be paid, those instalments have got to be written off. For two years thereafter, the capacity of the farmers would not be there to repay these things. Similarly, taxes also. Land revenue, for instance, has to be written off. So many other things have to be done.

I would like my hon. friend the Minister in charge of it, to get a regular summary of the speeches and suggestions made here and also in the other House and let their officers give them the necessary advice in detail as to how much help has to be rendered to the State Government. This time, I must congratulate the Central Government for dismissing the earlier delaying procedures and for advancing money to the State Government and also for sending Study Groups so on. But that it is not enough. Whatever advance they have given today is not at all enough. 20 times such advance has o be given. Wherefrom is another matter. The help of insurance companies has to be invoked. Banks have got to be also pressed into service.

Having said all this, what is it that they can do? At least now, as I have said, they should express their gratitude to the weavers, to the Harijans, to the backward class people and to the helpless people, for having risen to help themselves and making their heroic effort in order to withstand the shock of this terrible calamity and then prove themselves heroic as befitting Indian citizens.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO (Aska): Sir, I will not take much time as the matter has been discussed thoroughly. But I want to just point out that though the cyclone has vastly devastated the Andhra State yet a portion of Orissa has been very badly affected, that is, the Ganjam District of Orissa. Unfortunately, the Government has not taken any note of it and no team has been sent to the Ganjam District. From the last assessment which I got from the Collector of the Ganjam District, the damage to crops, the Government buildings, roads, private buildings etc., comes to nearly Rs. 20 crores in only a portion of the district which has affected. While considering this cyclone which has taken place in Andhra, the bordering district of Orissa, that is, the damage done to the Ganjam District, must also be taken into consideration and sufficient help must be given to the Government of Orissa for relief measures.

I would also like to take this opportunity to point out a few matters which need immediate attention. As you know, our friends have already described how the Eastern Coast is prone to cyclonic conditions. The worst cyclonic condition that we have seen is in Andhra and in Orissa. There was a time in Orissa in 1971, when the cyclone took about 15,000 lives. If you cannot prevent a cclone, at least, you should take some measures so taht the brunt of the cyclone is lessened. Out of the many suggestions that were given and mooted in those days, one was that every village should you should take have a raised platform to provide a shelter to the cyclone hit and flood hit people. And whenever there is some measures so that the brunt of the cyclone or flood, the villagers should be evacuated to take shelter in those places. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done. As my hon. friend as said, it is never possible for any State Government to take these measures. It is time when the Central Government starts planning in a proper manner to prevent this devastation of cyclone and at the same time to come to the help of the State Governments.

There is another aspect which we have not taken into consideration that is about the

crop damage. When there is a cyclone, the town people, the rich people are not affected. It is only the poor class, the Harijan class and people living in villages who are affected and especially the farmer class. If we have a permanent corp insurance scheme and when there is a cyclone or a flood, if they are paid compensation from the insurance scheme that will go in a great measure to help these people. Second thing is, the Central Government had started a scheme an year back known as fire proection scheme for giving insurance compensation to fire affected villages. Unfortunately, it has not been working successfully and in our State not a single pie has been paid under this scheme. But the scheme is there. I would request the Central Government to extend this fire insurance scheme also to cyclone and flood affected areas so that whenever any village or a house is washed away or blown out, the poor people should be able to immediately obtain this compensation from this similar scheme like the fire insurance scheme. Therefore, these measures must be taken up immediately. Otherwise you never know when and at which place the cyclone will hit next year—it may be Tamil Nadu; it may be Orissa; it may be West Bengal or it may be Andhra. The whole Eastern Coast is prone to cyclone.

With these suggestions, I would again request the Government to take into consideration the flood damage that has been done to the Ganjam District and provide necessary help.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the extent of loss to human lives animals birds as well as property in the State of Andhra Pradesh can well be gauged by the detailed report on the cyclone presented to this House by the hon. Minister of State for Agriculture Shri Nitish Kumar recently. In this regard, I take this opportunity in expressing my heart-felt condolences to the members of the bereaved family. I earnestly request the Central Government to offer more liberal assistance both in cash and kind to the affected people of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa as well as of the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The prompt of the cyclone affected areas in Andhra Pradesh by the Hon. Prime Minister and Shri Rajiv Gandhi are praise worthy.

We have observed from past experiences that owing to the geographic nature of the coast line of Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and even West Bengal, these states have became highly cyclone prone. Hence it is worth while seriously explore the idea of providing more cyclone shelters or circular shaped buildings which are more cyclone resistant. These should be put up all along the coast line of the Bay of Bengal.

Further a long term plan must be implemented to repair the drainage system and protect the people, in the general sense, living along the one thousand kilometre coast line of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

It is reliably learnt that the United States has given 25 thousand US Dollars to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to assist the victims of cyclone hit districts of Andhra Pradesh. This is according to the United States Information Service release. I highly commend this exemplary humanitarian gesture. I also take this opportunity to appeal to all corners of the world for rendering immediate liberal assistance to all the cyclone affected victims of Pondicherry, the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

In Orissa State, I wish to furnish details of damages to life and property reported in the *Economic Times*, dated the 24th May 1990. I quote:

> "Irrigation projects, roads and buildings suffered serious damages in the recent rains that lashed Orissa's Ganjam District and the resultant floods with the loss estimated at about Rs. 20 crores, according to a preliminary official estimate." 756 houses were completely razed in 419 villages while 7965 houses were partially damaged. One person was killed when an electric

[Sh. Gopinath Gajapathi]

pole fell on him. The high floods had badly hit several villages under Bhismagiri Panchayat of Digapahandi Block of the district. The rivers which wrought havoe were the Rushikulya, Godahad, Vamsadhara, Ramnadi and its tributaries. The estimates showed that the Ghodahad medium irrigation project sustained damage as the swollen waters overtopped the reservoir while the canals breached the embankments at several points. Several hundreds acres of paddy land was sandcast by Ramnadi in Digapahandi Block. The sources said that the floods played havoc in the riverin villages in Palakhemundi subdivision entering 50 villages in Parlakhemundi and Kasinagar blocks."

"The flood waters, which crossed the red mark at Kasinagar, entered into low lying areas of the town, demolishing several hundred mud houses of poor Harijans.

According to information reaching here, at least 500 minor irrigation projects suffered heavy damages on the eve of paddy sowing season. Many of the irrigation tanks were breached in Digapahandi, Sankehmandi, Chikiti and Chatrapur blocks.

Although the Bhalluabhai minor irrigation project had not suffered any major damage, its four km long canals were breached at several points and about one dozen structures had collapsed."

Sir, I have taken the valuable time of this august House particularly to apprise the hon. Minister of state for Agriculture present here of the full details. Last week, when I had a personal discussion with the hon. Minister to request him for rendering immediate assistance to the flood-affected victims of Ganjam District of Orissa State, I was perplexed to know that the official report from the Government of Orissa had not yet reached the Centre, to enable the later it render speedy assistance to the flood-affected victims of Ganjam.

In this regard, I have written twice to taken up with the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa as well as the District Collector of Ganjam to expedite the essential official report to the Centre.

In keeping with the decision of my party leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for donation of one months' salary

by all Congress(I) MPs for cyclone relief to Andhra Pradesh, I am pleased to donate in my own small way my one months' salary for the flood-affected victims of Ganjam district to which I belong.

I take this opportunity once again in earnestly appealing to the Central Government to offer its maximum assistance, both in cash and kind, to the cyclone victims of Ganjam District in this hour of calamity.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, regarding the natural calamity, which had taken place in Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Members have already discussed the details and the velocity of the problems faced by the farmers and people.

I would also like to point out some of the difficulties faced by the people of Andhra Pradesh. As a person from Kerala, we have acute shortage of rice. Only one-third of the required quantity of rice is produced in Kerala and we are always collecting it from Andhra Pradesh. If there is no rain in Andhra Pradesh, then the Keralites will always pray for rain In Andhra Pradesh because if there will be rain in that state then only will we get rice. This time, after hearing about this calamity we are quite afraid about the situation in our State. So, while discussing this thing, I would like to recall something about the defects in relief. Even though we had enough idea before-hand regarding the natural calamity, which was going to take place, there were reports that there was adequate relief

measures during the first three days of the natural calamity. Why was the state of affairs? In the first three days, the position was very bad. So, many villages had lost connection with the other places. I have read in the newspapers that due to the effective system of relief measures, there was an increase in the price of rice up to Rs. 12 and in the case of kerosene, it was up to Rs 8.

Regarding relief measures taken by the Government, they have given 12 points, but allotment of Kerosene was not included in it. We should have anticipated that electrical connection and distribution system will be affected due to cyclones. There should be kerosene available to the affected people. The required quota of kerosene was not given. The statistical figures show that from 1979-90, there were about 175 cylones with different intensity and damaging the coastal areas. This means that this is a regular process in this area. So, some permanent measures should be taken in this regard would like to point out the bad drainage system in the Godavari region. Godavari is the main area of rice production in the whole country. The drainage system in Godavari region was planned before 200 years ago. At the time of floods and cyclones, the saline sea water enters the cultivated area. The sea is not accepting that much water, it is resulting in floods. Due to the inadequate drainage system in that area, there are many hardships faced by the people. So, there should be proper and adequate drainage system in this area. The drainage system of this area should be improved.

I would like to say something about the housing pattern in this area. In advanced countries like Japan, there are frequent earthquakes. The mechanism that they have been wing should be introduced here. The housing pattern should be in such a way to tackle the cyclones successfully. We should think over and improve our housing pattern to meet the calamity and HUDCO should take the initiatives in this regard. Necessary help should be given to the affected people. Shri K.S. Rao has rightly pointed out about the allocation of rice to the people. At least 50 kg. of rice should be given to each family which is affected and only then, they can survive till they get some job. Regarding financial assistance, we are giving Rs. 100/- but we should give them the utensils also. Regarding the waiver of loans, the Central Government has announced that an amount up to Rs. 10000/- is to be waived for 1988-89. But for Andhra Pradesh, the loan waiver for 1988-89 also should be considered by the Government. About the handloom weavers, we have to give them the looms and as per the announcement of the Government, we are giving them only Rs. 100. Our fishermen have lost their boats and nets. So, proper help should be given by the Central Government so that they can get back their nets and other things for their livelihood. As far as cyclone shelters are concerned, we have already some cyclone shelters. But we should calculate the population of each and every village of the area and according to that, a new system should be introduced to tackle the cyclone. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has come with a new proposal regarding the permanent measures in this regard. It is regarding the World Bank loan. I have some reservations in this regard. In his connection, there should be proper evaluation and consultation as we are going to the World Bank to get huge financial assistance. The welcoming part as far as the issue of cyclone is concerned is that there is no dirty linen washing among the leaders of the various political parties. We are thankful to the new system which has been introduced, namely, the calamity relief fund. I am thankful to the Chief Minister, the Prime Minister and all the concerned political parties. I am from Kerala and we have a had bitter experience during the previous regime. When we had floods, one of the Central Minister, came and had an aerial visit of the floods. The people had anticipated that something will come from the Minister after his visit, but we have had a bitter experience. The Minister come back without any assurance to the people and did not announce any relief to the people. On the next day, one of the prominent newspapers came out with a column news on the relationship between the floods and the Minister. The paper said: The Minis-

[Sh. A. Vijayaraghavan]

ter was born on a day when there were floods; his father fell into the floods and the Minister was also swept away in the water. There was no assistance by the Government at that time.

But this time, our Prime Minister went to have an on-the-spot assessment of the cyclones. He announced Rs. 86 crores of help to the Government; without any formal request or memorandum, the Central Government has given Rs. 32 crores on the spot. I would congratulate the Government for this and request them to take further steps to assist the people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cyclone has brought misery to crores of people, yet there has been less damage and devastation this time because the scientists of our country forewarned it some two-three days in advance. I would, therefore, like to thank those scientists through you. Secondly, I would like to thank the Government too for its instant and timely assistance rendered to the affected people. Then, the hon. Members who come from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have given some very good suggestions here in the House. I would like to render two-three suggestions more rather than repeat the suggestions already given by them. The Government should keep in mind the suggestions that have been given here for a permanent solution to this problem. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture paid an immediate visit to the cyclone-hit areas and promised large scale assistance and relief measures there. Then our hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh and the State Finance Minister too met the hon. Prime Minister there. He promised every possible assistance to them. He was of view that more any more assistance in this case should come from the centre itself because this was a huge and difficult task and the State Governments could not do anything in it because their finances are very limited and relief measures could not be taken up unless the Central Government comes forward. This is the view of Member of every party. I hope that the concerned hon. Minister will come forward to announce the promised central aid to meet the situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the loan waiver scheme of the Central Government, it has been said here that the Government is going to proceed with it. The Central Governmentshould waive the co-operative loans as well. I mean to say that you should, at first waive the loans of the cyclone affected people of Andhra Pradesh, keeping in view the extent of loss they have suffered forthwith and further give them fresh loans so that they can earn a livelihood. Do not get bogged down in Centre-State wranglings, rather initiate relief measures expeditiously. Again, write off other loans, if any, of such people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the whole cyclone hit village remained inundated in water for 3-4 days altogether. Derooted trees lay flat across the roads but the surrounding villagers, who were themselves a poor and hungry lot, cleared the roads of all the obstacles against heavy odds and helped out the affected people. I would like to thank them all through this House. Without caring for their lives, they chopped the wood of the fallen trees and cleared off the roads for communication. Thus, I say that the rural people always come forward to the help of others despite being themselves in pain and misery. Such affected people will migrate to the cities and confront many odd problems if we fail to evolve a permanent solution to the problem. My submission is that credit should be given forthwith to such poor people as the agricultural labourers, weavers and fishermen as well. The loans they have drawn till should be written off and further advance loans given to them so as to make them able to earn a livelihood. Then, any extra loans given to them by the co-operative or other banks should be based on easy terms of conditions. The whole paddy produce of the

farmer has been damaged by getting drenched into water. I express my thanks to the Government of India for the relaxation they have given in purchasing this damaged produce. They have taken a timely action. But there is no further purchasing there. This is not a coastal area alone. It is very unfortunate that 60 lakh people in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh have been affected by this. Along with this, some of the paddy produce has been damaged due to the subsequent excessive rains in Telangana, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgounda, and Karimnagar and relaxation should be extended to these areas as well. It is very regretful that paddy has been sold at a price of Rs. 40 lesser than the support price at Karimnagar, which is my constituency and no mill and no trader is ready to buy it even at this price. The Food Corporation of India has opened up certain centres on the eve of the advent of Rabi season but the lower rung officials of the corporation are divesting the farmers in collusion with the traders. The Central Government or the hon. Minister is very sympathetic to us after much of pressure was exerted by us and so is the Food Corporation but lakhs of people are still suffering out of it in Telangana area. It has brought misery to 60 lakh people in this Delta area. In Telangana area too, the crop is selling at Rs. 40 less than the support price and it has inflicted heavy losses upon all the farmers. Co-operative loans should be extended forthwith without being l anguished in the debate entrusting the responsibility thereof either upon the Central or the State Government. Again, the Centre should write off the loans upto Rs. 10,000. I would like to speak for half a minute more. The seeds and the fertilizers should be distributed free of cost. As most of the land has been rendered unproductive due to the cyclone, the farmers should be given a 50% subsidy or as much as they need in the next season for the purpose of carrying out their farming. The farmers cannot cultivate anything in the coming seasons if this aid is not given now and this will affect their economic position very adversely in the next year as well. While bringing this to your notice, I take your leave.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I have given a list of a few Members who want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Five speakers from your party have already spoken. You should have decided as to how to allot the time. I have been warning you from the morning.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, it is a very important subject so they want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you time but please don't repeat the points. You have given me ten names which are to be adjusted in 40 minutes.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, please don't get angry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should understand the difficulties of others also. I can give you as much time as is possible but what is the point in repeating the whole thing. We are already sitting late.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, it is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why we extended the time from 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. All right, you don't now waste the time.

Yes, Shri A. Venkata Reddy.

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY (Anantapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are aware, there was a terrible loss of life and damage to property in Andhra Pradesh due to the recent cyclone. The State Government has taken very prompt action and a save a lot of lives. The agriculturists and the labour class were affected very badly and the State Government is doing very good things in order to help the victims and the needy people. The Prime Minister was pleased to

[Sh. A. Venkata Reddy]

visit the affected areas and announced some relief and the relief which was announced by the Prime Minister is not adequate. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture, who is is present in the House, and also the Prime Minister to grant more aid liberally. because, there is a heavy loss of life and property in the area. I hope and trust that the Central Government will do the needful in the matter.

I would also bring to your kind notice that in addition to cyclone affected areas, there are areas which are affected by droughts and famines. I am very glad that the State Government and the Central Government are taking prompt action as far as the areas which are affected by cyclone are concerned. As far as the areas which are affected by droughts and famines are concerned, the State Government and the Central Government are not taking them very seriously. Because, whenever any drought or famine occurs, the people suffer due to want of rain, drinking water and food. The people who suffer due to drought or famine are more than the people who suffer due to cyclone. Therefore, I would request the State Government and the Central Government to take prompt action and take permanent measures for the eradication of famine. I hope and trust that the State Government and the Central Government will do the needful in the matter.

In Andhra Pradesh, there is a Rayalseema region which consists of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddappa and so on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anantapur district is not a cyclone affected district.

SHRI A. VENKATA REDDY: They are backward districts. The condition of the agriculturists and labour class is very poor and they are becoming still poor. The rainfall in the Anantapur district is very low. It receives second lowest rainfall in India. Anantapur district is suffering because of famine. Because of vagaries of monsoon, people are suffering. They are not getting drinking water because of want of rain. The geologists have also made a survey of Anantapur. They have said that the Anantapur district is going to become a desert very shortly and unless the Government takes a keen interest to save the district from becoming a desert it is bound to become a desert. To save the district of Anantapur from becoming a desert, I request the Central Government to Constitute Anantapur District brought Prone Area Authority as was done in faisalmer, Rajasthan.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat what other speakers have already told.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that East Coast has become a regular victim of cyclones for the last two decades at least. In this Coast, where afforestation was there, had been totally depleted. So, through you, I would request the Government to have a green belt of at least one kilometre on the shore line from Rameshwaram to Haldia and this green belt should be strengthened by a *bund* for the same length.

19.00 hrs.

In a cyclone, as you know, the tidal force spoils agricultural land totally, and the farmers do not get crops for ten years; the salinity of the land increases and so, life becomes a problem there.

Similarly the power supply system usually breaks down when cyclone is there So, I request Government that in this cyclone-prone belt, instead of cables which are erected on poles, it would be better—and I think it would be permanent solution—if underground cables are laid throughout the region.

I thank the Prime Minister who has shown his concern by visiting the cyclone-prone areas twice; but, unfortunately, after the Prime Minister's visit and the Chief Min-

ister expressed concern over the tragedy of the people, reports have come in the media that the benefits of the relief measures which were to be taken, are not reaching the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think we will sit for half-an-hour more.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: Some anti-social elements, village touts are taking advantage of the situation—which usually takes place in such a crisis. So, the Central Government should supervise things, and request the State Governments to take stern measures against these anti-social elements, so that the relief reaches the needy people.

In 1982-83, Orissa had a severe flood, and got relief to the tune of Rs. 360 crores, out of which hardly Rs. 100 crores were spent in Orissa, and the remaining Rs. 260 crores were misutilized and misappropriated by certain vested interests.

Lastly, I would inform the Government that during this Andhra cyclone, Ganjam district in Orissa was very badly affected, and the loss-according to information from the Collector of Ganjam district—is more than Rs. 50 crores. The neighbouring district of Koraput was also affected by a flash-flood, in which the communication system of Koraput district was totally disrupted. So, I take this opportunity to request Government that a Central team should also be sent to Koraput and Ganjam, to assess the loss and to give aid to those people, because a part of Orissa has also been a victim of chronic drought in 1987 and 1988, and again in 1990 when it has been hit by a cyclone. So, the economic condition of the farmers is pitiable. They are worse than beggars. Government of India should take note of this, and help these people.

SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM (Tenali): I represent the Tenali parliamentary constituency which was directly hit by the cyclone.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should have spoken first.

SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: It started in Edirumandi, which is in my constituency. I would also like to bring to the notice of the House that 10,000 people died in 1977 in Devisema which is also in my constituency. Though I am the first man to be affected by the cyclone, perhaps today I may be the last man to speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may take as much time as you want, if you raise new points.

SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Any how, our friends, had suggested several measures. I will not repeat all those things. So far as devastation is concerned, it is a well known fact, and the entire country has taken note of it, and the Prime Minister has rightly described it as a national calamity. I would also like to thank the Leader of the Opposition for having visited the affected areas and sharing the suffering of the people. But I would have been more happy if the leaders of the other political parties had also visited the affected areas. But I am sorry to say that during the present discussion of such a serious subject, all the front benches are vacant, except the Congress benches, where our leader Mr. N.G. Ranga is sitting. When this is the situation, what will be our feelings?

I am not taking it as an objection, but it would have been more appropriate if more Members had been present. A calamity like this is a recurring menace to the entire eastern coast.

In the circumstances, I would like to appeal to all the Indian scientists to take this as a challenge. (*Interruptions*) I have already thanked the Prime Minister and other leaders who visited the affected areas. I appeal to the Indian scientists to take this as a challenge and see that, to minimise the devastation that may be caused to the sea coast, whenever there is a cyclone, they can create artificial depression somewhere else

[Sh. Basavapunnaiah Singam]

so that the cyclone can be diverted. They can dilute the intensity of the cyclone also. Everything may be impossible to do, but after research the scientists may find some way out how to minimise the intensity of the cyclone.

In a calamity like this, normal allotment of the funds is not sufficient. In these circumstances, I have rightly observed that only in the rural areas the sea coast people are being affected by the cyclone. But there are rich people living in the cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. The income tax assesses are there. So, I suggest to the Government of India to levy surcharge particularly for cyclone. They can keep this amount in reserve fund. Whenever there is a cyclone, they can take this amount and immediately come to the rescue of the people affected. Nothing is going to be affected now and then. Particularly in my constituency as well as the sea coast of Andhra Pradesh, every district was affected by the cyclone. You know it very well that the cyclone will be followed by heavy rains. Due to heavy rains, there is flood in every areas. More damage is being caused by the flood, particularly in Krishna and Godavari Divisions, delta areas, which are the greenery of India they are being affected by these floods. It is a cultivation area for the last 100 years. But the drainage system was not attended to by the Government. So, the Central Government should take special interest and see that the drainage system is repaired and restored o the vulnerable position.

Several friends have spoken about the measures to be taken. I suggest to the Government that the House Committee may be deputed to visit the affected areas. In Orissa, Madras and Bangalore, where there is recurrence of this menace, they can study it and suggest to the Government what are the measures to be taken up by the Government. It may be more appropriate particularly in the eastern coast in Andhra Pradesh.

There is a proposal pending with the Government of India that a Highway from Ichapuram to Toda should be constructed. It is a motorable road. Whenever there is a calamity, it is difficult to approach the people because of lack of communications. If this road is constructed, then there will be no difficulty to approach the people in case of crisis. That proposal is pending with the Government of India; and the Government of India has to take immediate steps to sanction this project and see that this road is constructed.

The Government of India should maintain permanent helipads in same places. That was our experience. Ahalipad was not there in the sea coast. That is why a helicopter couldn't go far away and drop the food packets. So, I suggest to the Government of India to construct a permanent helipad in the coastal area so that it becomes easy to help the people in case of crisis.

I also request that the Government may announce immediate relief for the farmers which were badly hit by the cyclone. They have to commence their agriculture in the month of June, which is the next month. Instead of waiting to find out whether they are wilful defaulters or not, the previous loan may be written off and the new loan may be granted again. The Government should come to rescue of the farmers.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Surcharge on income tax was your new point.

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker I would not repeat the points which the hon. members have already mentioned, but to two or three points, I wish to invite the attention of the Government. One is that the yard-stick of giving Rs. 25,000/- per family has been reduced to Rs. 15,000/-. Since the Prime Minister was kind enough to give Rs. 2 crores they are adding that sum of Rs. 10,000/- to this Rs. 15,000/- and are saying that is Rs. 25,000/-.

I respectfully submit to you that the Government should not have any differentiation between a person who dies in Delhi and a person who dies in Punjab. All these people who have been affected by the cyclone, have lost their crop, their houses and they have actually lost everything. They are all now in relief camps and their number is about six lakhs and odd. So, it is not as if we are asking for lakhs and lakhs; even if the Government gives proper assistance on par with the other persons then I think the State and the Central Governments would be doing justice. That is one point I want to mention.

Secondly, the hon. Prime Minister was pleased to say on the 18th May that this is a national calamity and that it must be treated as such. I would invite attention to the report of the Seventh Finance Commission which said,

> "Where a calamity is of a rare severity the Central Government should extend assistance to the State concerned even beyond the schemes suggested by the Commission."

Now, earlier it was the margin money and advance loan of 5 percent that was only being given and a sum of Rs. 240 crores was yearly given. The Ninth Finance Commission had said that, notwithstanding this, Rs. 86 crores should only be given. That was the figure arrived at for the last ten years which was being given by the Central Government to the State Government. This is a strange way of deciding things because in the years 1979, 1980 and up to 1988 the Central Government was giving, for all the calamities like floods, droughts and everything. These years the Rs. 6,140 crores but tender gave only Rs. 900 crores upto 1989-90. So in that context, for floods the average that they have given all those ten years was fixed at Rs. 86 cores, notwithstanding or not taking into consideration the demands made by the State Governments for the calamities. All these ten years the have been giving according to the recommendation made by various Finance Commission; but it is fantastic and it is not according to principles of natural justice. Nor is it according to the demand made by the Seventh Finance Commission.

AN HON. MEMBER: That recommendation was by a Congressman.

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Yes, the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission is also by a Congressman. You need not be very anxious about it.

So, I request that the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission be taken into consideration.

The other side which I wish to bring to the notice if the Central Government is about the Railways and the highways. They have been badly damaged. It would cost about Rs. 98.33 crores to repair the national highway and the Central Government will have to provide the money, and also expedite the repairs. So also, about the Railways, it is estimated that daily the Railways are suffering a loss of Rs. 40 lakhs because the iron ore is not being brought to Visakhapatnam port as the embankment of 30 to 40 kilometres has collapsed and four bridges also have been damaged. Therefore, the Eastern Railway is not at all able to run the trains and from the southern side from Vijayawada up to Waltair the trains services are disrupted. Unless these railways lines and the National Highways are restored and for that also money is given by the Central Government movement of the traffic both the road and rail, and normalcy cannot be restored. The movement of the supply of rice also has been disrupted. The Central Government should give money and help the State Government in restoring the communications on a war footing.

My fourth point is, what Shri Murli Deora has already said. In 1977 I was a Minister for Revenue when cyclone came. I had been to Maharashtra and met the Chief Minister and also several industrialists. They wanted only exemption under Section 80G or other relevant sections of the Income-tax Act. Many voluntary organisations are there to give clothes, utensils and zinc sheets for housing

[Sh. P. Narsa Reddy]

in Gujarat and Maharashtra. During the last cyclone, they had given crores worth of material. So, free arrangement of goods through railways or by planes must be made for the donated articles. Income-tax exemption also will draw more funds which will go a long way in helping the affected people.

The hon. Minister has mentioned that he has arranged 15,000 tonnes of phosphate fertilisers. We are thankful to him. But the Minister has not shown in his note about the land damaged. Twenty thousand hectares of land had become saline. The Relief Commissioner has requested the Central Government to provide gypsum, apart from phsophate fertiliser, to cure salinity. The Central Government must be provide gypsum in a larger way.

The other point which the hon. Minister has not shown is that 55,000 hectares of garden land had been damaged. Thirty-three thousand hectares of mango gardens nine thousand hectares of banana land, and six thousand hectares of lime garden which are uninsured crops. Normally the landholders lease them to the poor people. These poor people have suffered. If there is any provision under the General Insurance Act, then we can help these poor people.

Forty-two crores of rupees worth of damage had been caused to the irrigation canals. One-third of the cost must be borne by the Central Government and two-thirds must be borne by the State Government. The Central Government should come forward to bear the one-third cost.

Lastly, there is an acute shortage of power. We have got two thermal stations. For Kottagudem thermal station, coal allocation is 2.8 lakh tonnes and for Vijayawada, it is 2.70 lakh tonnes. This is the allocated supply by the Central Government. The requirement for full generation in regard to Kottagudem thermal station is 3.6 lakh tonnes and for Vijayawada it is 4.0 lakh tonnes. Therefore, there is a shortfall of about 2.2 lakh tonnes. So, special arrangements should be made to provide this from Singareni Collieries or Talcher in Orissa. My hon. friend Mr. Choudhary asked the Central Government to provide this. The Central Government must immediately supply coal so that the power shortage caused due to this cyclone could be to some extent redeemed.

DR. VISWANATHAM (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I will take only a few minutes.

Floods and cyclones go together. Here, prevention is better than cure. Unless you have a measure which links all the rivers, especially in the cyclone prone area, even God cannot help it. Suppose cyclone affects one area, the other area can take the flood water and reduce the havoc. In this regard, our scientists have given us their ideas much earlier. But nothing has been done so far. I hope the present Government will look into the matter and act very quickly. The present Government has given us to understand that village development will be their priority. About fifty per cent of the revenue is being allotted. Now it is an opportunity for them to develop Andhra Pradesh area. Agriculture and employment, village development, and reconstruction of collapsed houses in the villages, all these can be taken afresh. Instead of having small hamlets on the river or sea shore, you can make large cluster of houses at centrally located places. They can be viable colonies with 500 or more houses where everything can be provided easily especially roads and other facility systems. There you can construct three-tier houses on columns which can stand both the floods and the tidal waves. Suppose, you have two to three tier system. In case of cyclone, people need not go to far away villages but they can simply go from one tier to the other tier and save their lives. If these measures are taken on a war footing and with innovative new methods, I think, repeated spending of non-productive expenditure can be minimised.

In addition, the farmers, especially the small and marginal farmers are affected.

The credit of Rs. 10000 is taken only by a few people. But other people, who are of the same status, are not given the loan due to paucity of funds. Now the Government must look into the matter afresh and those eligible farmers must be given extra loan relief of Rs. 10,000 for clear their private loan and save them from this peril. So, I request the Government through you to review this loaning relief system along with those people whose loans have been wiped out, other people who have not taken the loan, must also be given Rs. 10,000 and while treating them on par with the beneficiaries.

SHRI S. BENJAMIN (Bapatla): While thanking the Government for the timely assistance, the way the damage was caused, it can be divided into four categories.

First is, steam boats to a great extent, were washed away. And prawn plantations were completely damaged in one constituency. In other constituency plantation of mango, paddy and also rice mills were blown away to a great extent. In the third constituency, tobacco of burly quality of millions of kgs. was completely drenched. For these three items, there is not other way except that the Central Government make a survey and take necessary action. In the fourth constituency, the industries were also washed away. And several educational institutions which were to open form 16th also washed away. So the UGC must have to come forward with assistance. I do not know to what extent they have taken action so far. I request the Government and the UGC to come forward in a great measure to help these areas.

Government has come forward with one thing and that is right to work. By this providential manner, the projects were opened where there is lot of work for the workers. I request the Central Government to come forward to provide the work.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all feel pained due to the large scale devastation inflicted by the cyclone and other natural calamities upon our countrymen. I would like to make one thing clear about it, at the very outset, that there is need to make certain changes in the Relief Code. We are having an obsolete Relief Code formulated far back and no amendment has been made in it subsequently. The farmer living in rural villages, the backbone of our country, have to suffer many losses today. We do not provide them relief and assistance when they fall a fictim to the natural calamities. Therefore, I request you to change the Relief Code and make a provision therein for providing more and more assistance at such times.

Secondly, I would like to say that the surveys conducted in these areas do not prove helpful in channelising the aid and assistance to the people really affected by the calamity. The people affected by the calamities barely become the beneficiaries to the loans and assistance provided by the Government. I would, therefore, request that the Government of India should depute a fact-finding team to the affected areas that can conduct survey for 10-15 days of its stay there and submit the report.

Thirdly, I would like to say that the grant-in-aid extended by our Government in the shape of loans and other assistance at the time of these calamities is not adequate. That should be enhanced in order to provide prompt assistance to the suffering people and share their agony and apathy.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that a drastic cut in the income of the country's farmers is being made in the name of the Crop Insurance. The amount of Crop Insurance is deducted from the amount of loan extended to the farmer, but when his cor gets destroyed or washed away, his claim is nullified by the Government by simply denying having received any money from the farmer in the name of crop insurance. May be the farmer's money does not get deposited in the bank due to the involvement of the Cooperative Bank in the process. But I submit that the crop insurance scheme

[Sh. Dasai Chowdhary]

should necessarily be enforced and compensation provided to the cyclone affected people for the damage caused to their crops. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker,r Sir, almost all the points and aspects have been dealt with but one point remains to be covered as yet. Floods or draught and cyclones are a regular and recurrent phenomenon of our country. The relief manual is an outdated one. There are inadequate resources available in our area to meet the eventuality of providing prompt and timely relief. I would like to request the hon. Minister to bring about amendments in the relief manual so that adequate, instantaneous relief and assistance can be expended to the flood, draught and cyclone hit people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Sir, the time of the House can be extended until you conclude your speech.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One point which I would like to make is that the debate has been quite pointed. Many good points have been made. I think you may please look into the suggestions which have been made and act appropriately.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude my speech in just 15 minutes. I would, at the outset, like to thank, on behalf of the Government all the hon. Members who participated in this debate. The healthiest part of the debate was the constructive suggestions were rendered by the hon. Members in this hour of national calamity rising above their party politics to a humanitarian platform. I had given a detailed description of the loss and damages caused due to the (while making a statement on behal Government in this House. The hor bers who participated in today's deb did not make any mention of the (ment concealing the details of the c caused. The House was informed at details of devastations as received Central government. So far as relie ures in this hour misery are concerr Central Government has very ap progressively provided the assistan hon. Prime Minister visited the are first on 12th May and then on 19th. H an aerial survey as also met the people in order to get acquainted misery by visiting the area by road.

Certain issues have been ra hon. members. The Prime Minister several directions after returning fro Those directions are being follow hon. members have raised a dis besides those instructions. Most of i to relief. I am not referring to per solution in fact no member has su anything new which is not covere directions given by the Prime Ministe the question of declaring it a nationa ity a similar demand was made in Pradesh. The same demand was als when a statement was made in the H this regard. This demand has bee able today also. The Government is ering it seriously. The people livin region and the State Government hav the hon. Prime Minister to conside national calamity Mr. Deputy Spea you are aware that the Ninth Financ mission made certain suggestions ommendations and on the basis c suggestions a calamity relief fund tablished in 25 States. It was forme rately in every State having 75 p contribution of the Centre and 25 p contribution of the State concerne past whenever there occurred a there used to be great demand for help and considering this fact a relief fund has been established in th As per the Ninth Finance Commissic of Rs. 86 crores has been earma

hra Pradesh. The total amount of relief d for 25 States is Rs. 804 crores. When Prime Minister paid his visit to that State the first time he announced that for the 1990-91, Rs. 86 crores have been kept the calamity Relief Fund of Andhra adesh. The Central Government have to Rs. 64 crores and Rs. 501 lakh in four arterly instalments, but keeping in view e effect of the storm half the amount of Rs. 4 crores and Rs. 50 lakh that is Rs. 32 ores and Rs. 50 lakhs has been released. After this amount is spent the next installment would be provided by the Centre. It has not come to surface fully otherwise in normal circumstances only wage and means advance would have been given. I want to say something regarding Bihar. In the wake of hailstorm at that State the Prime Minister visited the area and gave an assurance that the necessary relief would be provided to them. A central team went to the State of Bihar on tour and on the basis of its report Rs. 54 lakhs was released as wage and means advance. If the Bihar Government need further assistance after spending this amount then additional assistance would be released out of calamity relief fund of Central Government.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, had asked all the Members not to repeat what the other Members have said. You are repeating the same thing which you have told in your statement. We want something more to be told now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am coming to that point. The Central Government took the matter very seriously and released the necessary amount. Now the question is this that the Ninth Finance Commission has stated that the Government can consider the matter if the sufferings are on a large scale and it should do that. The Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister convened a meeting on 24th May in which the opinion of the concerned departments were sought. They were consulted and the State Government's opinion is being sought regarding the requirements of Andhra Pradesh. Whatever stand is taken in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the same will hold good in case of other states also. As per the recommendations of the ninth finance Commission. As such, discussions are underway regarding the situations under which national calamity can be declared. It is not that government want to ignore it but from rpocedure point of view it is necessary. A detailed memorendum from the State Government in this regard has been called for. I would like to say that the State Government, people living in that region and the hon. members of the House have also made a demand, but no memorendum in this regard has been received from the State Government so far. Memorandum is also necesssary for this. The centre can take action on that only. Ranga Sahab, you need not worry in this regard. It is no use to make any announcement, a serious initiative is underway in this respect. As such there is no reason to worry. The second thing that I wish to say is this that the Government has made a proviosion under HUDCO insurance in the event of loss to the houses in the event of outbreak of fire but not in the wake of flood or cyclone. Consequently it is not possible to get any kind of immediate benefit out of it but discussions regarding the courses of action to be adopted in the wake of such a situation are underway. The financial institutions like HUDCO, commercial banks or Housing banks have been advised to grant loans on liberal term for the repair of damaged houses and construction of new houses. The chairman of HUDCO has gone to Hyderabad to discuss the issue with the State Government. Instructions to build permanent houses in place of temporary ones have been given and the financial institutions should extend assistance in this regard.

Arrangements to provide seeds are also being made. The National Seed Corporation and other such agencies who supply authorised seeds have been asked about the availability of the seeds and to provide the variety of seed as per their requirement. Recently has been said that assistance

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should be given by the government for horticulture and contingency plan. The Central Government is prepared to formulate horticulture and contengency. It wants to extend help to them under this lay. The State Governments have been asked to prepare contingency plans and the Central Government would make all possible effort to implement the same and this has been communicated to them.

The hon. members had also mentioned about the procurement. They have asked that the damaged paddy and rice should be purchased on concessional rates. Eighty centres have been opened for this purpose and the purchase is being made. As per the latest information received by me before coming to the House, 4611 M.Tonnes of paddy and 7894 M.Tonnes of rice have been purchased till date. Rao sahab will say that this is less and we also do admit that it is less. The officers of our department are continously monitoring it and are making efforts to create a healthy situation. Instructions to make the purchases without any delay on the basis of the relations has been given. The Government is alert about it.

Many members have said regarding the damages to roads and Railway tracks. In that context I would like to say that the disruption caused to the traffic on account of the damage to railway tracks between Samalkot and Vishakapatnam and you are also aware that the down line has been repaired. Repair of up line will be completed by 5th June. The track between Gollprolu and Ravitampattu section is expected to be set in order by 15th of June. Many members have raised the questions and I also want to say that whatever loss to electricity has been caused there, efforts are on to set it right. Loss in the production of electricity that has occurred due to short supply of coal in thermal plants is being set right as 5 to 6 rakes of coal is being supplied from Western Coal fields instead of 2 to 3 rakes being supplied earlier. The quantity of coal supply from Singereni Colliery Ltd was 25727 M. tonnes on 18th May. It was been increased to 42042 M.Tonnes by 21st May and efforts are being made to maintain this pace with a view to ensure that power generation is not affected or least affected. The instructions that had been issued by the Prime Minister in respect of telephones have been complied with the and approximately 93% telephones have been set right. Out of the National highways that were damaged, traffic on National Highway No. 5 has been restored fully and rehabilitation work on National Highway No. 43, which was partially effected is in full swing and a sum of Rs. 50 lakh has been released for its restoration.

Many hon. members have expressed concern about the loans by the banks. I want to inform the House that hon. Prime Minister has issued directions and in compliance of those directions, R.B.I has issued instructions to all banks;

1. Recovery should be suspended.
2. The loans should be converted.
3. Re-scheduling may be done.

Banks will work according to these instructions and to review the progress of implementation of these schemes, regular meetings of the Banking Consultative Committee at State and district level will be held. This work will be carried out under the guidance of lead banks. In this regard, whatever directions have been issued by the Prime Minister shall be strictly enforced. One hon. Member mentioned about drinking water I want to inform that efforts are being made to improve it and as per the available information 739 water supply systems have been damaged and this includes 87 water supply schemes through pipes. To restore water supply immediately State Government have released Rs. 15 crores. 34 tankers have been put into Operation in the affected areas to supply water. In addition to this bullock carts are also being used for the supply of water. To assess the extent of loss to water supply system and the desired relief to the State Government the Additional Secretary

has gone on tour to Andhra Pradesh. He is to come back today. The Government is alert about the future course of action. Some hon. Members have raised a doing regarding Ganjam district in Orissa. We share the concern of the hon. members. However, no demand or report regarding damage has been received by us from Orissa Government. Still we want to inform this House that the manner in which a calamity relief fund of Rs. 86 crores has been provided or Andhra Pradesh, a similar relief fund of Rs. 47 crores has also been provided for Orissa also. In case the Orissa Government wants to make use of the relief fund they can do so and it they approach the Central Government then the centre can also consider releasing its share to Orissa Government. We have not received any such information from there. We have received some information regarding Pondicherry. There has been some damages to the horticultural especially the banana crop, more than hundred hectares of land has been affected and some cattle lives were also lost. Two causalities were also reported. According to the information received from Tamil Nadu, seven people lost their lives, but now this tool has rised to 13, but detailed information regarding the damages, is not available with the Central Government and as such it is not in a position to take any action at the Central level.

Many hon. Members have asked us as to what we propose to do regarding damages to poultry. In this regard, I would like to say that earlier the relief used to be provided at the rate of ten rupees per bird. We have given clear-cut instructions to the insurance agencies to provide assistance, without delay, to those who had taken insurance policies.

[*English*]

SHRI. K.S. RAO: But it must be done immediately, otherwise epidemic will come there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: But I would like to say that the Central Government has not yet received any information from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, regarding the assistance to the poultry sector. We have not received any such request from Andhra Pradesh in this regard. However, I would like to tell you that our Department of Agriculture and Co-operation has drawn up a contingency action plan at its own level, so that assistance could be provided, as soon as we receive a request from the State Government to this effect.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, he contradicts his own statement. He himself had stated in the statement that 32 lakhs of birds have died.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Rao Sahib, you are referring to the damages. I would like to tell you only this much that the Central Government has drawn up a contengency action plan in advance and we are giving weightage to each and every point. The State Government could have asked us for some assistance particularly for the poultry sector, but so far, we have not received any such request. So far as damages are concerned, as I had said earlier, we i.e. our Central team visited each and every area and made an assessment of the extent of damages to the houses, roads, railways and other assets. To save the precious time of the House, I do not want to repeat them. Keeping in mind the unanimity of the House in this regard. I would like to assure the hon. Members belonging to all the parties, who maintained the highest standard of decorum throughout the discussion on this issue, that the Central Government, with the active co-operation of the State Government and volutary organisations working there, are putting in their best efforts to combat this calamity. It is but natural for the Members to come up with good suggestions during the discussions of such nature and it becomes the bounden duty of a sensitive Government to give due weightage to such issues and to accept good suggestions. Many sugges-

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tions have come up regarding a permanent solution to this problem and many of them are constructive. I once again appreciate the spirit with which the hon. Members have given these suggestions... (*Interruptions*). According to the information available with us, I would like to say that we are all feeling distresed and express our sympathy for all the cyclone affected people, whether they are in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Pondicherry or any other part of the coutnry. The spirit with which the hon. Members took part in this discussion and the work being done by this Government and others, to provide relief and assistance to the cyclone-affected areas, despite our limited resources, is praise worthy. We sincerely hope taht those affected by this grave calamity would be rehabilitated, as soon as possible and that they would start their life a new. With these words, I thank you and conclude... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would your Department look into the long-term measures?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Regarding long-term measures, I have already said that the Government has taken note of the suggestions given by the hon. Members and we are definitely going to take concrete and effective measures.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, irrespective of the party affiliations, the entire people of Andhra Pradesh have felt extremely happy when the hon. Prime Minister had visited the State on 11th and also on 19th. They have pinned great hopes when he mentioned that he was going to treat this as a national calamity and declare it the moment he reaches Delhi, after consulting the officials. Now, the entire description of the reply of the hon. Minister indicates a total dilution of the statemnt of the Prime Minister in regard to his promise about the national calamity. He did not say even one word that the Government is going to declare it as a national calamity in a day or two or after 10 or 15 days. We are only interested in the implementation of the statement. So, we humbly request the Government once again not to make it diluted and request them to see that it is implemented.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I do not agree with Shri Rao; as here there is no question of any dilution the P.M.s statement. The process of translating into action all taht whatever the Hon. Prime Minister has said there, has already begun. On the 24th the Principal Secretary covered a meeting of the officials concerned with it. Mere lip service would not serve any purpose as far as providing relief is concerned, rather, arrangements have to be made in a comprehensive manner to make available the relief material to the affected people. Our Government believes in work and not in words. Whenever, a declaration is made by this Government, the entire necessary ground work is done by them well in advance. I have already said that the Principal Secretary had convened a meeting in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: The entire drainage systems in three deltas are completely collapsed due to the recent cyclone. It is happening every year. Even for every rain, the drainage is closed. Everything is on record.

What I am requesting is that the hon. Minister may please take necessary steps as a long-term action to repair the drains and other things. Otherwise, they are not in a position to drain out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Action has to be taken by the State Government also. It is a long-term measure.

SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU: Yes, it is both the Central Government and the State Government which should take measures. We are also ready to give betterment taxes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY (Rosera): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the 'Relief Code I have just stated that when the hon. Minister was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, he used to create uproarious scenes whenever the State was affected by floods and he used to say that it was necessary to make changes in the 'Relief Code'. I would like to know whether even now, the hon. Minister feel the need to bring about changes in the 'Relief Code' or not?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a question of a personal nature. The factual position is that the Relief Codes are evolved by the State Governments themselves and the responsibility of providing relief rests with the State Governments. When I used to speak in the Bihar Legislative Assembly, I concentrated on the need of effecting changes in the Relief Code of the State and even today, I feel that there is need to make amendments in the Relief Code to update it.

[English]

SRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Relief Code was made during the British time? Are you going to change or amend the code or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not expect him to give immediate reply on this position.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister consider changing the Relief Code? Will the Government also include hailstorm as one of the natural calamities? At present, hailstorm is not considered as natural calamity. Hailstorm is not less harmful than flood, cyclone or drought.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have already said Relief Code is a subject concerning the State Government and it is upto the State Government to update it. It was laid down years back and it is necessary to make changes in it from time to time so as to keep it uptodate.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I didn't get an opportunity to speak. I have two suggestions to make in this regard. The hon. Minister has referred to both instant and long term measures. About the instant measures, he has said that relief work is going on it its full swing, but he did not elaborate on long term measures although big canals (drainage system) and equipments have been damaged. Does the hon. Minister propose to work on any long term plan? If so, please tell us about the amount proposed to be allocated for the purpose, as it is a national calamity.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very comprehensive question and it does not concern this department alone. It is a question involving all the departments. Therefore, at the moment, it would not be possible for me to say anything in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: The hon. Member Mr. Raju of the ruling Party as well as several other friends have referred to the damage done to the drainage work, canals and bunds. If money is not immediately available with the Government, would they be willing to raise a loan, hand it over to the local Government and see that the drainage works are taken up?

And the other suggestions regard to income-tax relaxation and so on, I hope my hon. friend would note down and convey the suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: With reference to whatever hon. Prof. Ranga has said, I would like to submit that so far as the allocation of money is concerned, we have already given to the state, a lumpsum amount of Rs. 32.5 crores as Central Assistance. As soon as it is spent, another instalment of Rs. 32.5 crores would be made available to the State Government and all your suggestions regarding other matters, the views that have been expressed here and other related issues as well as the creative suggestions will be sent to the State Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: You should at least write off the loans of small fa weaver, and the fishermen. What st you propose to take to alleviate their ings?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I have a dwelt on these things in my speech.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No House stands adjourned to reass tomorrow at 11.00 AM.

19.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till E of the Clock on Tuesday, May 29, 1 Jyaistha 8, 1912 (Saka)

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